VOLUME XXXIX.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN REPRINT.

on the 5th of July of the present year a bill for an apparent of the state of the present year a bill for an apparent of the second July 18 without opportunity to contradict the leftodant's affect that field, and Judge Blodgest, in the state of the case, "refused without prejudice" to grant such injunction, giving us leave to review our application by filing additional affective, which we desire to do.

fe cannot fully explain in the compass of a letter the op-laid and disbonerable schemes devised by the im-riers of the "Suberjotion Edition" and by Moses arren, their agent, for the purpose of subverting our

The publication of the "American Reprint" will confine without interruption to its completion, and will be regularly delivered to but subscribtors according the conditions of their original subscription. We solicit your correspondence and your adherence boths "American Reprint." We have established an

Hespectfully yours,
J. M. STODDART & CO.,

as most THOROUGH, DURABLE, and ETISTIC manner. We employ the most KILLED ARTISANS and WORKMEN. WE WARRANT every article to be EX-OTLY AS REPRESENTED. We are shing all our goods as low as an HONEST ARTICLE, EQUALLY GOOD, can be

Business Trousers, \$10 upwards.
Dress Suits, \$65 upwards.
All of SIMON PURE FABRICS, and protuced in the highest style of the art.
PRICES LOW-STANDARD the HIGHBST. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to
WEDDING TOILETS.

EDWARD ELY

168 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BROKER.

The Chicago Public Produce Exchange

Burs and alls Wheat and Corn on Margins. One cen per bushel on wheat; one-half of one cent per bush-on.cors. 25 buys or sells 1,000 bushels corn; 510 buy or sells 1,000 bushels wheat. Trades made from 500 i 5.00 bushels. Circulars giving full particulars maile on application. Address URICAGO PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE, 135 to 141 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill

\$30,000

To lean at 7 to 8 per cent, in amounts, over \$2,00 on first-class improved property.

H. J. CHRISTOPH, 137 Randolph-st.

BEST SET, \$8, warranted.
Extracted without pain.
Gold Filings at low rates.
DRS. McCHESNEY,
Cor. Clark and Randolph-

EDUCATIONAL.

MORGAN PARK

MILITARY ACADEMY.

ENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals.

A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Location for Boys and Control for Boys and Control for Boys and Control for Boys and Control for Boys and Boys an

INION COLLEGE OF LAW

CHICAGO, ILL.

Miles 20 per year in advance. For catalogue, etc., H.B. HURLS. 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

ICHICAN FEMALE SEMINARY,

OS MT. HOLYOKE PLAN.

FINANCIAL.

Capital, \$100,000,

iness Suits, \$45 upwards. iness Trousers, \$10 upwards.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

**BRITANNICA** 

**ENCYCLOPÆDIA** 

To Our Subscribers:

C. WILMERDING, UCTION NOTICE.

ly 23, 1878, at 10 o'clock, on for the bills to be dated September 1, TORY TRADE SALE

, Carriage Robes, Lap and fiorse Blankets,

BARHAM'S

INFALLIBLE.

Sec. 19 2

NORWICH WOOLEN CO., WINTHROP MILLS CO., WINTHROP MILLS CO., IORWAY PLAINS CO. ares will be ready for examination our store, 348 & 348 Broadway, on lay, and Monday, 19th, 20th, and TTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO. O. P. GORE & CO.,

nings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.
The school for the times.
MARTIN R. CADY, Principal. CANNED MEATS. Brun at 100 in the shade, a Can of the

tral Conserved S. O. Brand CANED MEAT, POULTRY, OR GAME.

E YOUR GROCER FOR IT. MISCELLANEOUS.

thand Hall, Highland Park, III.

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

His Course in the Congress To Our Subscribers:

Area: Mans Warren, who recently acted as our General Area: is endeavoring to induce our subscribers to cancel their orders for our work and to substitute orders or area edition, we wish to say that all such transfers are fraudients and will not be recognized by me. Under the March 22, 1870, an injunction was granted us y Joke Donohue, of the Suprame Gours of New York, from which the following is copied:

"The defendants, S. L. Hall, John E. Reribner, ladew C. Armstrong, and Edward Seymour, and nest derick servants, or employes, be, and each of test is hereby, enjoised and restrained, during the sudcer; of this action, in diverting the authoritions decembed from the plaintiffs said repriat to the said Edward or my other edition." This injunction has been illustrated, and our right of ownership to these sizes was accepted by Judge Donohue as the foundation for the injunction, and it follows that neither Mr. fures nor our subscribers can engage with safety in saining these transfers. Explained and Defended.

England Determined to Defeat the Scheme of Disintegration.

. tect the Interests of the Porte.

New Turkey Has in Her Balkan Frontier a Strong Bulmanner one source at the same price.

Its modes conversion our subscribers will consider methat remarkable when they recollect that the entrepresented to them that the "American Rent" was more destrable even than the original edica which selfs at from 10 to \$11 per volume, and is in the Encyclopacita Hritannics of which ours is exact "steprint," and which "Restrict" hundreds ritical boots huyes, have assured us they much fer to the "Subscription Edition," which is only a sp imitation of the original. wark.

Derby's Reason for Retiring from the Cabinet at Last Ap-

He Would Not Favor a Secret Expedition to Seize

A Question of Veracity Raised Between Derby and Salis-

BEACONSPIRID'S RECEPTION IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, July 18.—Lord Beaconsfield, on en tering the old palace yard on his way to the House of Lords about 5 o'clock this afternoon

sions, the population being amongst the wealthy and intelligent of his subjects. It was said that when the Congress talked of estab-lishing the Balkan frontiers of what may be called the New Turkey they were establishing

that the position of Sofia was yielded to the imould assure their Lordships there was

in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sofia was a strong stra-tegic position. It had also been said that the Congress made a great mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the Congress for committing an error in this respect uite forgot that they have allotted to Turkey

ating fresh complications.

Lord Beaconsfield further stated that the opinion above mentioned, that Sofia was not a strong strategical position, was that of Meheme Ali Pasha, who, however, considered the Pass of Ichtiman, which the Congress secured to the Sultan, as vitally important. Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed through

IN PAVOR OF THE TURKS. aying, "As a general rule, it was thought untablish a Government somewhat different from that of the Turkish Provinces, where the Sullimit, however, had been placed on the force the Sultan might introduce for the defense of

which the Congress was unanimous, namely, the re-establishment of the Sultan as a real, in-

The Anarchical Condition of Scale and the neighboring countries."
His Lordship, continuing, said the most competent authorities had convinced him that it would have taken 50,000 of Turkey's best troops would have taken 50,000 of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even then the attempt would perhaps have been unsuccessful, and such an effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to attribute Austrian occupation to necessity. Submitting to the wishes of the majority of the Congress, Austria undertook the occupation of Bosnia at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported by himself (Lord Beaconsfield). The object in recommending the occupation was to protect Turkey. The Government had consistently resisted the principle of the partition of Turkey because, exclusive of the consideration of morality, it believed that an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to

A LONG AND SANGUINARY WAR. The advocates of partition had spoken out.
The Government had been taken up into a
mountain, and shown all the Kingdoms of the
earth and told "All these shall be yours if you

will only worship partition."

This remark of the Premier seems to be an allusion to the proposal which Prince Bismarck

is generally understood to have made, that England should occupy Egypt.

Continuing, he said it was remarkable that after a great war and prolonged negotiations all the Powers, Russia as strictly and completely as others, come to the unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquility of the world was to retain the Sultan as part of the European system. He pointed out that every great war was followed by a redistribution of territory, but

THAT WAS NOT PARTITION. Austria had perhaps lost more provinces than even Turkey. France lost provinces, but she was still a great Power, with a commanding future. England lost some of her most precious future. England lost some of her most precious possessions through bad government, a loss which every Englishman must deplore at this moment, and which would not have occurred if the principle which now governs her relations with the colonies had been then observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to Austrian occupation, as that would have held out hope to the artistance.

occupation, as that would have held out hope to the agitators.

His Lordship pointed out that England had, according to promise, obtained a hearing for Greece, and had made prior to the Congress overtures to the Portes which were received in a more than encouraging spirit, for such rectification of the frontier as will give Greece considerable lugresse of strength and resources, and prevent brigandage and continued dissensions which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier. But the Greeks had evidently quite misapprohended the objects of the Congress. They were coveting Constantinople, and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an installment of their full claims, and Earl Beaconsfield, in summing up the general result of the treaty as regards European Turkey, pointed out that exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria, she still contained

of the Balkans was nxed, Prince Bismarck had said "Turkey in Europe once more exists." He (Lord Beaconsfield) did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimes. Ressia, having obtained only Bessarabis in Europe, naturally looked for a reward to her concests in Armenia. It was unfair to accuse rope, naturally looked for a reward to her con-quests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiation relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Buscia. Turkey had by the treaty of San Stefano already given up Kars, Batoum, etc. If England had gone to war to recover them, the war would have been long and expensive, and probably, like most wars, would have

ENDED IN A COMPROMISE.

Kars had been aiready three times taken by the Russians. Would Parliament have sanctioned a war in order to restore it to Turkey that Russia might take it again when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the cession of Batoum harbor, which is barely capable of holding six ships! The Government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to at the same time necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Torkey, and preent the perpetually recurring wars always SHAKING THE AUTHORITY OF THE PORTE

to force." But the object of the convention was not merely or chiefly military, but to pro-duce peace and tranquility, so as to open up to the wealth and enterprise of Europe what is really another continent.

He was surprised to hear it reported, though he had not heard it from any authority, that the Government course caused any suspicion or enmity. He had particularly considered the susceptibility of France, to whom England is bound by daily increasing friendship, and had avoided Syria and Exypt because of the sentimental traditionary interests of France. But we must remember that England had enormous

and substantial interests in the East, and that if she did not interfere in the vindication of those interests Asia Minor must become a vic-tim to anarchy, and ULTIMATELY PASS TO RUSSIA,

said he would have preferred that the danger arising from Turkish misgovernment had been provided against by European concert. He the Suez Canal. It would entail cost and re sponsibilities not worth the gain.

Europe but he questioned the value of Cyprus, and declared that he quitted the Cabinet because he dissented from a decision to seize a na-val station in the Eastern Mediterranean con-

LORD SALISBURY to rule on the Tigris and Euphrates.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained the

time.

Lord Salisbury said he believed that Lord

CALLED TO ORDER. CALLED TO ORDER.

LONDON, July 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury declared in the House of Lords last night that he had to state on behalf of his colleagues, Lords Beacousfield. Cairns, and Cranbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. Mr. Smith, Duke of Richmond, and the Right Hon. Mr. Cross, that Lord Derby's statement relative to the secret expedition for seiz-ing Cyprus was not correct. There was quite a scene of excitement, during which Lord Salis-bury was called to order for saying that the

statement was not true.

CEREMONIAL VISIT.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Beaconsfield wi

visit the Queen at Osborn Saturday. He was not well enough to go to Windsor yesterday, but Lord Salisbury went.

BRITISH POLITICA.

LONDON, July 18.—A correspondent of the Manchester Guard an says: "The Government has decided upon a general election in principle, and it will depend upon circumstance when the election takes place. The impression is that if the explanations of Beaconsfield are well received, and the Opposition, or a section thereof, challenge to policy, that will be made the justification for going to the country and renewing the Conservative lease of office.

THE CABINET.

As a meeting of the members of the Cabinet an opposed to a general election, but the Premier strongly favors it.

A BANQUET.

At a meeting of the members of the Common Council of London to-day, it was resolved to bring forward a motion, at the general meeting of the Council, that Lodds Beaconsfield and Salisbury be invited to a languet and be presented with the freedom of the city.

THE EAST.

THE BAST.

ALLEGED UNWARRANTABLE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times' Constantinople dispatch gives the following account of the firing upon an unarmed boat from a British manof-war by the Bussians boat the Gulf of Saros: "The Captain of the English steamer reports that he was stopped of Gallipoli by a signal from the English Seet, directing him to take on board Lieut. Hughes, and by Admiral Commerci to report the following incident: Two days ago a man-of-war boat was cruising off the Russian lines, and, coming on the landing, were immediately made prisoners. A Licutenant, midshipman, and ten men, who were in the boat, not returning to the English fleet, another boat was sent to look for them, but upon approaching the place, this boat was fired upon, two builets passing through the sides of the boat, fortunately without injuring any one."

AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA. Vienna, July 18.—The occupation of Bosnia by Austria will begin about the 1st of August. Gen. Phillipovich will proceed hence to Eszek, whence the movements of the army are to be directed. He will go thesee to Serajero in Bos-nia, which place be expects to reach by the 18th of August, the Empiror Francis Joseph's

of August, the Emission Francis Joseph's birthday.

SUPPLEMENTAR, NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 18.—A Vienna dispatch says:

"Caratheodorf Pasha, Turkish Plenipotentiary, and staff, have arrived lere from Berlin, and negotiations about the Austrian occupation of Boania and Herzgovina are to be resumed.

"M. Ristics, the Servian Premier, is here on his way to Belgrade, and has had a conference with Count Andrassy, who likewise received the Roumanian agent and two Montenegrin envoys who have returned from Berlin. Besides negotiations with Turkey, others with the smaller States seem to have been taken in hand. The matters to be treated of are pumerous, political be treated of are pumerous, political as well as commercial, and relate to the reopening of communications. By the independence which these small bogder States have acquired which these small bogder States have acquired through the decision of the Congress, all their international relations are changed, and must be regulated afresh. Reciprocity, extradition, commercial, and other treaties must be concluded with them. An agreement signed at Berlin by the Austrian and German delegates to the Congress stipulated for the completion, within three years, of the Belgrade & Nish. within three years, of the Beigrade & Nish, Sofia & Nish, & Nish and Mibrovitza Rail-

ways. The conclusion of a commercial cor vention between the two countries is also contempiated." PARIS, July 18 .- At a council of Ministers today M. Waddington made a full report of the proceedings of the Congress, which is understood to be of a nature to remove all unfavor ble impressions in regard to the position

PORT DUES. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18 .- At a meeting of he Ambassadors to discuss the increase of por dues proposed by Mr. Lavard for the benefit of refugees, Germany opposed the proposition The Belgian and United States took it ad refer endum, while the other Ambassadors supporte

It is stated that the Turkish Commission have already surrendered one of the forts of Shumla to the Russians.

NO FOUNDATION.
ROME, July 18.—There is no foundation for the report that an Italian squadron would proceed to the Levant.

SAILED FOR CYPRUS.

LAVALLETTA, Malta, July 13.—Sir Garnet
Wolseley, with the staffs belonging to the
Indian and British forces, and 7,000 troops and
1,000 camp followers, sailed to-day for Cyprus. LONDON, July 19-5 a. m.—In the House

Commons yesterday the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that the British sailors who were detained by Russian troops near the Gulf of Saros have returned to the fleet.

LONDON, July 19-5 a. m.—Six fron-clads and three smaller vessels of the Channel squadron have been ordered to Cyprus.

A Vienna dispatch says Caratheodori Pasha as not yet received instructions from Constan tinople to commence negotiations with Austria, but it is believed Turkey is now willing to look upon the practical side of the question, and n gotiate as to the mode of occupation.

UNEASINESS.
LONDON, July 18.—A mispatch from Vienn shows that the agitation in Italy for annexation auses serious uneasiness in Austria.

A Paris correspondent reports that the Rus sians were informed of the Anglo-Turkish con was settled. Prince Gortschakoff declared if he had known it before he would have made no

MERCEDES' TOMB. THE GRANDEURS OF THE ESCURIAL. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
MADRID, July 1.—Half way up the rngge

nountains bounding Old Castile, the Escuria rises in its gloomy grandeur, made even mor sombre by the hand of time, with its weaith o pocketwas in a loving vein, and shows no in-tention of suicide.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Ellen McCall, of the dishanded Evangeline Troupe, took prussic acid last evening and died.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—Mrs. Johannah Huribut committed suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine. ert, its grand altars, and its Royal tombs Another Queen, the beautiful Mercedes, nov almy sleeps in the vaulted splendor of the Pantheon begeath the chapel, where Death in all its majesty proclaims its power over thrones. Away down the high-arched stairway, gleaming in polished marble, they carried the child-Queen to the great altar in the Pantheon, near which are ranged the cases of porphyry and brouze containing the coffins of the Royal family of Spain. In the dark marble dome myriads of lights were gleaming, that reflected strangely on the mirror-like surface of the marble walls, on the mirror-like surface of the marble walls, all velned with gold, forming as it were a halo around the coffin of the youthful Queen. There are none more mourned in that palace of the dead than Mercedes, unless we except the joy of one, who used every effort to keep her from the throne. Only a few months ago, Isabella the ex-Queen of Spain, sought a conference at the Escurial with the King in order to turn him if no saithly from the margane of marganet. the Escurial with the king in order to turn him if possible from his purpose of marrying Mercedes of Montpensier: a marriage most distanceful and injurious to the schemes of the old Queen. Fate has arranged plans in conformity to her desires, and it is not probable the joy of Isabella will long hide litself under mourning costumes and outward signs of wee.

Present interest in the Escurial brings to view the immensity of its proportions, its sculptures and paintings, the great cloisters with their freecoes, its courts and galleries, all

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, July 17.—Miss Jeannette Bennett, who has just returned from Europe with her prother, James Gordon Bennett, is not to be married to a foreign nobleman, as rumor recently find fit. She has in her absence been pleased to make an engagement with a well-known gentleman of this city, to whom she will be inarried as soon as the necessary preparations for the genemony can be arranged. The gentleman is issue Bell, Jr., whose father is the President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Mr. Bell, Jr., is a cotton merchant well known in the trade, and he inherits his father's qualities of personal attractiveness and his love of business. The wedding will probably take place in St. Ana's Roman Catholic Church, and the Rev. Dr. Preston will perform the ceromony.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Terrar Hautz, Ind., July 18.—This evening a grand wedding took place in this city at the residence of Gen. Frank White, United States Revenue Collector. The happy couple were Sarah A. White, his only daughter, to Mr. Milton T. Murphy. A large number of our best society were present, and the gifts were many and costly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BAD PAILURE.

SUICIDAL.

Streets of St. Louis—Suiesce of Ella McCall, of the "Evangeline" Troupe of Actors— Disappointed Love the Incentive in Both

Cases.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sr. Louis, July 18.—This morning a very

to fall on the corner of Third and Washington avenue. She was to all appearances suffering

characteristically surrounded by evidences of the austere and morbid penchants of Philip II., who designed it. Six immense statues of the Rings of Israel greet you at the princ pal entrance, of whom two are represented in likeness of Charles V. and Philip II. These are wonderful works of art, and are followed by others of equally grand execution in the vist halls of this singular building. Guido, Raphsel, Vandyke, Tibaldi, Paul Veronese, Rubens, Titian, Carracci, and, in fact, all the masfer artists of the world, are represented in all the sublimity of their power, but as voluminous descriptions can only do justice to this palace, monastery, and tomb, on which has been expended \$50,000,000, we will turn again towards Madrid, all draped in mourning for the Queen of Spain.

A NEWSPAPER MULCTED.

PARIS, July 18.—La Siecle has been fined \$400, at the suit of the Prince Imperial, for the publications. Many Deaths in Chicago, but All lication of a statement respecting Napoleon III.'s civil lists, and charging the appropriation Due to the Previous Day's Heat. of crown property. An objection taken by the defendant to the Prince being so styled in the summons, and to the omission of the family

Offers Twenty-one Sac-London, July 18.—Later accounts indicate that the liabilities of Hazard & Caldecott, woolbrokers, whose failure was reported yesterday, will amount to \$2,500,000. The failure has involved that of George M. Kiell & Co., commisrificial Victims.

volved that of George M. Kiell & Co., commission merchants.

THE RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 18.—The shooting for the Elcho challenge shield in the 800-yard range at
Wimbledon resulted Ireland, 543; England,
534; Scotland, 532. The shooting at the 900yard range resulted: Ireland, 535; Scotland,
523; England, 531.

The shooting in the 1,000 yards range at the
Wimbledon meeting was flushed this effections. the Sun.

The shooting in the 1,000 vards range at the Wimbledon meeting was finished this afternoon, with the following result: Ireland, 523; England, 555; Scotland. 497. Following are the grand totals of scores: Ireland, 1,610; England, 1,552.
The light weather is bad for long-range shooting. The sun was brilliant, and there was much mirage. Philadelphia's Blood Rising at So Much

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PARIS, July 18.—It is believed that all the Exposition awards will be made by the 1st of August, and the Superior Commission will announce the result immediately. Washington Firing Up and Baltimore and

CHICAGO.

THE COLD WAVE COMES. Yesterday morning the sun came up from ake Michigan like a bail of fire. The sky was of a clear light blue, and absolutely clou mortals whose sleep had been so broken in upo before entering the city limits. If the numb

before entering the city limits. If the number of men and women who paced the floors of their sleeping apartments all night without a wink of sleep could be computed the figures would undoubtedly startle the readers of the newspapers; fortunately there are no methods of arriving at the exact statistics, the facts lying wholly between individuals and their Maker.

The sun had scarcely mounted a single degree in the heavens before it began to make itself disagreeably prominent in the minds of all who came in contact with its rays. It was already hot at 6 o'clock; at 7, when the men began to start down-town on the street-cars, the thermometer marked 85 to 88 in the shade, and among the early-goers there was but one topic of conversation—the weather. Soon after 7. o'clock a bank of clouds appeared in the northern horizon. It looked a long distance away, and yet, it was scanned eagerly, and many northern nortices. It sooked a long distance away, and yet, it was scanned eagerly, and many were the suppositions that were made as to the prospects of rain. The line of clouds deepened gradually, and at half-past 7 the sun was obscured for the first time in pacify a week. Then judged, were the house

gradually, and at half-past 7 the sun was obscured for the first time in nearly a week. Then, indeed, were the hopes of men raised to a high pitch. At 7:45 the wind, which had heretofore come from the south and southwest,

SHIFTED SUDDENLY TO THE NORTH, and the sky blackened. Without any further premonition, the temperature changed almost in a minute. Instead of a hot and stiffing zephyr, the wind blew cold and fresh. It was really a phenomenon of atmospheric change. For a few moments there were clouds of dust sailing down the streets, carried along by a new and welcome force. But, strangely enough, there was no rain. The heavy, black clouds lingered half an hour, and then dispersed, and the sun came out again in full splendor. But the heat was gone,—swept completely away from the city,—and the thermometer had fallen 15 degrees. Instead of 85, it scored 70 to 72 degrees, and the wind had increased from a velocity of four miles an hour to nine miles. This great change in the temperature was not temporary, as it was feared that it would be. The clouds passed, but their influence remained; in other words, Chicago had regalned its normal condition, and had become again a pleasant place of abode.

Just how this cold wave originated, and where it came from, can only be conjectured, at the Signal Service dispatches on this point are vague. There has been much talk during the past three days of a cold wave conling from Manitoba, and perhaps, in the absence of more definite information, it may as well be assumed that this change in the Chicago atmosphere was due to the arrival of the Manitoba breeze. Cer-

definite information, it may as well be assumed that this change in the Chicago atmosphere was due to the arrival of the Manitoba breeze. Certainly it came from the northwest, and Col. Wilson, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is credited with saying that it originated in the Cumberiand Mountains in Tennessee, reaching here by way of Michigan and Canada; yet this seems to be such a roundabout way of reaching this city that the theory nay well be received with some incredulty unless it is backed by strong corroborative evidence. The Manitoba theory seems far more reasonable. POLLOWING IS A COMPARISON

m., 29.45.

A RECIPE.

The following was sent in by a doctor, and was headed "Balsam for Sunstroke." It is not unlikely, however, that the man made a mistake and sent the recipe for a bocket handkerchief, itere it is, however: Takeoil of caraway, fennel, lemon, anise, orange, balm, bergamot, rue, calamus, cloves, chonamon, cach one drachm, and alcohol, one gallon. The dose for an adult, from half to a teaspoonful, on sugar, and repeat as occasion requires.

Owing to the happy change in temperature, there were but few sunstrokes yesterday, and those not serious. There were, however, a number of deaths of persons who were prostrated yesterday or on previous days.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

was found dead in his bed. Heart disease, superinduced by the heat, was the supposed cause. Mrs. Mary Morgan, 70 years of age, residing at No. 13 John's place, died Wedgesday nig from the excessive neat. She was sick or four hours.

Mrs. Tracey. 80 years of age, residing at No. 255 West Eighteenth street, died at 11 o'clock Wednesday night from a sanstroke. She was ill only three hours.

Lina Klingenberg, 75 years of age, residing at No. 540 Seventeeth street, died at 11:30 Wednesday evening from the result of a sunstroke received some five hours previously.

Margaret Brennan, the janitress, who was perfectly well when she left the City-Hall Wednesday evening, died suddenly yesterday morning from cholera morbus, caused, it was be leved, by the excessive heat.

Jacob Bartholomae, 32 years of age, employed as an ice peddler by Schlitz & Co., brewers, was sunstruck Wednesday afternoon and died at 6 o'clock in the evening. He resided at the corner of Powell and Fullerton avenues. At 1 o'clock Wednesday Mrs. Jerry Mayne, 33 vesrs of age, residing in the rear of No. 616 Emerald avenue, was sunstruck while taking dinner to her husband at the Stock Yards. Sho died at 5 o'clock in the evening, leaving three

In addition to the above hat of deaths the following were reported yesterday to Health-Registrar Wright: Thomas Kerus, 54 years of age, at No. 18 Smith street; John Justus, 46 years of age, at No. 130 Sherman street; Patrick Colahan, 33 years, at No. 185 Carroli avenue: Thomas Brown, 8 months, at No. 200 West Fourteenth street; Lillie E. Epley, one month, at No. 599 State street.

at No. 869 State street.

Of those mentioned in yesterday's Tribuna as dangerous the following have died: H. H. Stauck, 70 years, No. 131 Huron street; Paul Meyer, 37 Blue island avenue; Mrs. Robinson, 47 years, No. 14 Catharine street. Emily Sibbard, who was attended at No. 404 Wabash avenue, is convalescent, and George Pierce, the Illinois Central engineer, who was cared for at the Armory, went about his business as usual. His recovery is remarkable, in view of the fact that he was nearly dead before his condition was noticed.

MILD CASES.

Mrs. Samuel Gebr. of No. 379 Superior street,
was overcome by the heat Wednesday, but has
fully recovered.

Station-Keeper Max Kipley of the Armor, was last evening prostrated by a bowel compaint caused by the heat. He received careful attendance in the station.

Margaret Quirk, residing at No. 254 North Market street, fell sunstruck Wednesday after-noon at the corner of LaSalle and Indiana streets. The case is considered a serious one.

streets. The case is considered a serious one.

A peddier, overcome by long exposure to the sun, fell from his wagon yesterday at the corner of Division street and Dearborn avenue. He was dosed with ice at once, and sent home. It was not a bad case.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Henry Melville, 21 years of are, dropped down while at work on the deck of a steader of the Union Steamboat Company, from the effects of a sunstroke received on the 16th, since which time he had been indisposed. He was removed to the County Hospital for treatment, and will probably recover.

Mr. Charles Smith, an employe in Nellie &

probably recover.

Mr. Charles Smith, an employe in Nellis & Smith's commission house, South Water street, was prostrated in the store yesterday. After some restoratives he recovered so far as to induce his brother Mr. C. C. Smith, a member of the firm, to search for a carriage to take him home. Waile near the cab-stand he also succumbed, and was taken into the Sherman House, where Dr. Forman found him in a critical state, but gave him immediate relief. Both are doing well.

COOLING DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, July 18.—Though to-day was intensely hot, the thermometer was lower than it has been for nine days, and a good winn tempered the heat to this much-afflicted per There was a decided decadence in the effect the heat, both in number of fatal cases and the number of casualties, to-day. The number was less than ever, and people are correspondance. But a glance over the death-re the past week shows how terrible has been the

NEARLY 160 DEATHS have occurred since the 9th inst. from that cause alone. The following is the record, taken from the books, showing the number of burtal permits issued by the Board of Health in cases where death was superinduced by the heat, on each day during the heated term: July 9, 2; July 10, 2; July 11, 3; July 12, 10;

26; July 17, 18. Of these, numbers of the deaths occurred on the day previous, or perhans the day before that, but generally speaking, the

the day before that, but generally speaking, the interments of one day will represent the fatalities of the previous day.

AT THE CITY DISPENSARY
the medical attendants present had but few patients in the early hours of the morning, but, as the day advanced, the arrivals rapidly inalmost as lively as it was on the two previous the patients being quickly revived and scot to their homes or to the Hospital. No patient died in the hands of the Dispensary officers during the day.

AT THE MORGUE fifteen bodies in all were on the marble slabs, and the Coroner was busy all day going through the formality of an inquest. Some of these bodies were those of yesterday's victims that had lain over night in the Potter's Field. A morbid crowd was present as usual to gaze upon the blackened, swollen corpses. As each in-quest was ended the body was placed in a plain ON THE STREETS

the same alarm it did on preceding days, and there was a general disposition on the part of merchants to fully resume business. "The beginning of the end!" was the joyful exclamation with which passing pedestrians greeted each other. The pleasant breeze that fanned

streets was refreshing in the extreme, and, although the mercury was over 30, men seemed no longer to heed it. In fact, there was a Positive exuberance in Mien and manner, a joyousness in demeanor, emphatically expressive of the belief that the polar wave had come at last. At 10 o'clock the thermometer marked 91 degrees,—two less than at the same time yesterday.—and sweltering humanity was grateful even for this small favor. The breeze, lessened considerably the effect of the scorching, sweltering rays, and the decrease in the temperature seemed far more than the mercury showed. Business at the retail stores on Fourth and Fifth streets was much brisker than it had been for several days, and many ladies were

and Fifth streets was much brisker than it had been for several days, and many ladies were out for the first time during the past week. Though the cases of prostration

EXCREDED A HUNDRED during the day, not twenty will be finally fatal, and none of the prominent citizens are among the victims. W. W. Thayer, commercial editor of the Globe Democrat, was prostrated while engaged in his daily labors on Change at noon today. Mr. Thayer has been till for several days, owing to a slight attack received a few days ago. He was carried into an adjoining room, where ice and other restoratives were applied. At last accounts he was doing well.

A SAD CASE

Cornelis street yesterday morning. Cholers infantum and heat were the causes.

Alaggie Fitzhbarris, 1½ years of age, died yesterday at No. 401 Third avenue of convulsions, brought on by the excessive heat.

At 3:30 yesterday morning Henry Neve, 9 months of age, died from the heat in his narents' house, in the rear of No. 203 South Park avenue.

William Hobb, 65 years of age, residing at No. 230 Vine street, died at 1:30 this morning from the effect of a sunstroke received last Tuesday.

Charles Schlitz, 35 years of age, boarding at the corner of Van Buren street and Centre avenue, entered his room at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon in perfect health, and an hour later

S, DAYS FREE FROM TOR-S. DAYS FREE FROM TOR-TURE,
do sufferer who resorts to Hos-sters. That this benignant cor-is a far more reliable remedy of other poisons used to expel the matche blood, is a fact that ex-actority demonstrated. It also ge of being-unlike them—per-many persons a certain predis-tism exists, which renders them after exposure in wet weather, changes of temperature, or to y is hot. Such persons should two of the Bitters as soon as tring risk from the above causes, tective effectually nullifies the For the functional derange-many rheumatism, such as colle, mach, palpitation of the heart, at the Bitters is also a most tis only necessary in obstinate a persistency.

and Transportation Committees of ment this afternoon and o'clock, cretary, Room 2. Honore Block. of PRINCETON COLLEGE RE AT A SACRIFICE.

rade a stock of elegant Silver Plates

A I make, Handsome Casters,
Lee Water Pitchers, \$5 and upware,
gry Dishes, Card Receivers, Napkin
poons, at hair reguiner prices.

T. MARTIN, 2016, 207 State-st. SALE LARGE STOCK

INSTURE & FURNISHINGS BHOUSE TLY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

HAL'S SALE. STONE" CIRCUS, h and State-sts., this THURSDAY

R WEEKLY SALE AL FULL SHOWING.

RDING. HOGUET & CO., White-st., New York,

00 CASES sers. WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST ire production to date of sale of the

y, July 18, at 9:30 a. m., ltegular Trade Sarg of OCKERY tment of "W. G.," "C. C.," and O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. PILE CURE.

E CURE.

## HEAR! HEAR!

Lord Beaconsfield's Reappearance in the House of Lords.

In This She Has Been Successful in the Highest Degree.

Austrian Occupation Will Pro-

pears.

Cyprus.

bury. ENGLAND.

House of Lords about 5 o'clock this afternoon, was heartily cheered by a great crowd which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police.

Public interest in the promised statement by Earl Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family. When Lord Beaconsfield entered there was considerable cheering. He looked well, and betrayed no special feeling at his brilliant reception. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered, and then Lord Beaconsfield rose

AMID LOUD CREEKING. He said that in laying upon the table the proto-cols of the Treaty of Berlin he should be only doing his duty to the House, to Parliament, and the country by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British Representatives in the Congress. He could show that in the changes which were made in the Treaty of San Stefano by the Treaty of Berlin that a Our Stock of Woolens is SUPERIOR in San Stefano by the Treaty of Berlin that a QUALITY and Finish. We make them in memace to the independence of Europe had memory through DURABLE, and oved and a threatened injury to the British Empire terminated. The Congress had restored to the Sultan two-thirds of his posses-

but it was upon courage and intrepidity that impregnability depended, and it would be found that, if left to those who defended Plevns, the frontier could not be indefensible. It was said

NOT A SHADOW OF TRUTH

THE HARBOR OF GALATZ,
by far the most important in the Black Sea.
With regard to Eastern Roumelia, it was a one time suggested to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about a union between the two States, so, possibly, cre-

ut a strong bias Thus he almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's authority in Eastern Roumelia, wise to interfere with a military power which you acknowledge, yet in consideration of the many awful events of which Eastern Roumelia has been the scene, it had been thought advisable, in order to prevent their recurrence, to es-

astern Roumelia.
"One of the greatest obstacles to an object in ependent authority, was
THE ANARCHICAL CONDITION OF BOSNIA

pointed out that exclusive of Bosnia and Bul-garia, she still contained SIXTY THOUSAND SQUARE MILES, and a population of six millions. When the line of the Balkans was fixed, Prince Bismarck had

visable not to begrudge these conquests to Russia, especially after obtaining the restora-tion of Bayazid and the district. But it seemed

and diminishing the means of properly and advantageously governing the country.

He pointed out that "other European Powers were naturally not so interested as England in affirs connected with car Oriental Empire. Therefore, anything to effectually guard our interests in that quarter must be framed by interests in that quarter must be framed by ourselves, though the object of the Anglo-Turkish convention was certainly to place England in a position in which she might be connected with force necessary when any great transactions were contemplated, even though

who would not be blamable in profiting by such who would not be blamable in profiting by such a state of affairs.

The Government did not want to enter into any unnecessary responsibility, and shrunk, above all, from the responsibility of handing over to its successors a diminished Empire. Let Russia keep what she has obtained. England now said, Thus far and no farther. Asia is large

nough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them.

Lord Beaconsfield said he could not at present communicate the details of the proposed re-forms in Asia Minor, as he was acting with Tur-key, which is an independent Power, and whose consent was required to all the measures. The Government's operations were in the interest of peace and civilization. It did not mainly rely on fleets and armies, however great, but on the consciousness of the Eastern nations that our Empire is one of liberty and justice.

complained that the interests of the Greeks had been disregarded. He did not think that Cyprus would add to the power of defending LORD DERBY genceally approved of what had been done in

sisting of Cyprus and a point on the mainland by a secret expedition from India without the consent of the Sultan. pointed out that Lord Derby had not given due weight to the part which Austria played in the new arrangement. If Turkey now goes to pieces, Russia would not rule the Bosphorus. He denied Lord Derby's statement in regard to a secret expedition. He said Ipdia would not have remained loval if Russia had been allowed

truth of his statement relative to the secret ex-pedition, saying he had notes made at the Derby's memory was bad.

## PARADISE.

Grateful Feeling Hereabouts that It Lies North of Chicago.

The Airs from Heaven that Yesterday Overcame the Blasts from Hell.

Fire-Worshiping St. Louis

The Votaries Believe Their Offerings Have Propitiated

Æolus Unbags His Hot Winds on the Eastern Cities.

Mention of St. Louis. New York B'iling.

nounce the result immediately.

THE FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

PARIS, July 18.—The miners' strike at Auziu is one of the most extensive eyer known in France. Five thousand colliers left the pits, demanding higher wages and eight hours as a day's work. There are the usual rumors of foreign instigators and Bonapartist intrigues. Gens d armerie had to protect the pits to prevent the agitators from seizing them and stopping work. A number of arrests have been made. Troops have been brought up and the public houses closed.

FAILURE. by the heat that, for the first time in many years, they had actually seen a suprise in Chi-cago. The number of people who get up at 5 o'clock in the morning in the city is generally very small, and confined chiefly to milkmen and LONDON, July 18.—Hazard, Coldecott & Co., wool-brokers, have failed. Liabilities, \$250,000.

A REVOLTING CRIME.

LONDON, July 18.—An agricultural laborer named Watkins, his wife, and three children have been murdered with revolting accessories at liavytiby, near Newport, Wales. A Spanish sailor on a tramp was arrested at Newport, and he is believed to be the murderer. The murder was committed for plunder. butchers' assistants. But yeaterday morning the little army of early risers received a great accession of recruits. The heat all through the night had been most oppressive zephyrs that occasionally stirred the air; they CUBAN ELECTION LAW.

HAVANA, July 18.—The decree relative to the election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes makes the following provisions in regard to colored persons: Colored persons can be elected as deputies, provided that if they were once slaves they must at least have been six years freedmen before their election. Colored persons can be electors, provided they have been freedmen for three years if they were formerly—slaves.

pretty and delicate woman of about 20 was seen

procured and she was sent to the office of the Board of Health, and ice and other restoratives were applied on the way to the office, but seem-ingly without the least effect. She remained in a semi-unconscious state, and, when she arrived at the Board of Health office, her clothing was undone, and two notes were found with a pencil, and the following is a copy of one of them: pench, and the following is a copy of one of them:

My Dear Charley: Yours in death. Your darling Berty, and oh do keep the handkerchief I gave you. I love you so.

After examination the case was pronounced an attempt at suicide by taking moroisme, and on the way to the Dispensary she said her name was Nettie Howard, and that she lived in Bloomfield, Mo., from where she had been but a short time, and that she wrote the letters at the office of the bridge in East Louis. It is a case of unrecutted love. It is said the girl cannot live. The following letter was also found on her person: The following letter was also found on her person:

Dearest Mother: I write you this, and when you get it, I will be dead. Dearest mother, can you ever forgive me? I am tired of life. My dear angel mother, please f orgive and forget me, for I was a wayward child, and would not mind. Some call me Belle in this city, and some call me Berty. Kiss all for me, and forget your wayward child.

Littly O. Howard.

To Jane O. Howard, my mother, in Brookfield. She was sent to the hospital.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, July 18.—Ella McCail, a member of Rice's. "Evangeline" troupe, whose present engagement terminated on Thursday last, poisoned herself yesterday in New York. She and her sister Lizzle had been blaying here, and had been full of spirits when they left, so that no cause for the act can be thought of, unless it be household troubles. Ella was 17, a good-looking blonde, and lived with her mother, brother, and sister in a poorly-furnished apartment. Her mother, Mrs. Mary McCail, obtained notoriety recently through her arrest on a charge of obtaining by false pretenses from an

brother, and sister in a poorly-turnished apartment. Her mother, Mrs. Mary McCall, obtained notoriety recently through herarrest on a charge of obtaining by false pretenses from an American Express messenger a package said to contain \$3,250, and addressed to Mrs. Ingham. The package was sent from Buffalo, and Mrs. McCall was sent there. It is understood that she secured her release by proving that she was Mrs. Ingham, having married Henry H. Ingham. Before this marriage she had seven children by a Mr. McCall, who is dead. Her life had been one of vicissitudes. She was destitute when the express package was delivered at her house, and her landlord intended to eject her from her home for non-payment of rent. Yesterday morning Lizzle received a message that Elia was dying, and, on going to the house, found her dead. On a table was a cup which contained a solution of cyanide of potassium and a stick that had been used to stir it. Investigation shows that she was enamored of Eugene F. Eberly, an actor living in New Jersey, and was engaged to be married to a young man living in Buffalo named Edward Roop, who is comfortably settled in life. A letter to Roop written yesterday morning and found in her pocketiwas in a loving vein, and shows no intention of suicide. FOLLOWING IS A COMPANISON of the temperature in the shade yesterday and the day previous up to 2 p. m.:

trated yesterday or on previous days.

DEATHS.

John Sass, 14 months of age, diell at No. 123

Cornelia street yesterday morning. Cholera infantum and heat were the causes.

IN BAST ST. LOUIS has been more intense to-day than at any time during the summer. The thermometer stood at 102 in the shade at 9 o'clock this morning. At 10 o'clock it stood at 101, and at 12:30 the mercury had risen to 103. be factories and machine-shops the heat is ble. Not a few of the foundries have been celled to suspend operations altogether, on ant of the refusal of the men to work. strike for double wages during the hot seas wells in the city to go dry, and a general scarcity of drinking water is apprehended. Two fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in East St.

PULL WORK will be resumed to-morrow in all of the St. Louis factories and foundries where the propritors have been running on short force. AID ARRIVES.

At 10:80 p. m. a cooling breeze is blowing, and, though it is not by any means a polar wave, it is refreshing to the overheated denisens of St. Louis, and, if it continues till mornwill doubtless put a period to the most his THE DEAD.

The following is a correct list of the names those whose death from sunstroke was re-red at the office of the Roard of Health to-

Matilda Meyerd, 31 years. Jerry Murphy, 70 years. John Tyson, 65 years. Julius Verrellman, 37 years. Thomas H. Usher, 57 years. adie Mitchell, a child. dustav Grah, 40 years. dward Merriman, 34 years. mil Schink, 55 years. Robert Walker, 50 years. Richard K. Brennan, 38 years omas W. Levant, 91 years. Theo Gebhardt, a child. harles L. Krekler, 33 years Jacob Schroeder. 88 years. ol Egan, 25 years. Anna Blackwell, 2 years. olph Newman, 35 years. Louis Grundhoeier, 53 years. George Heeble, 48 years.

The following is the thermometer record for

...90 1 p. m. ...91 3 p. m. ...83 5 p. m. INDIVIDUAL CASES.

To the Western Associated Press.
St. Louis, July 18.—Forty-three sunstroke patients were at the City Hospital at noon, all

whom were getting well.
Police Officer Bartley, stricken down yesterday, is reported in a critical condition to-day.

Charles McCarthy is also in a dangerous

Chris Rliss died late last night. Vash Rea also lies in a critical condition

rom the effects of the heat.

Jacob Beickel, an employe in the Cherokee ewery, prostrated while at work, fell down hatchway seventeen teet, breaking his right leg and two ribs. He will probably recover.

Chas. Kregele, prostrated about midnight white sitting in his yard; critical case.

F. J. Howard, engaged in sketching scenes at the Dispensary for Frank Lestic's Weekly, prostrated, but recovered.

William Poliock, a butcher, atricken down

trated, but recovered.
William Pollock, a butcher, stricken down
white at work yesterdsy, received medical attention, but died this morning. He leaves a
wife and five children in destitute circum-

Chris Liese, street-stand keeper, died at noon om heat. William Rieb, prostrated this morning, lies in

a critical condition.

The Rev. Henry Smith (colored) was overcome this morning, taken to the Dispensary
and fixed up.

C. K. Humboldt, of Covington, Ky.. got on a
spree last night, was prostrated this morning,
and restored at the Distensary.

THE HOT WAVE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The expected hot wave of which the Signal Savice Bureau had warned New York has come at last. This morning the thermometer registered 85 at the signal station on the roof of the Equitable Building; at noon the mercury stood at 90; at 3 o'clock, 98, the maximum reached during the day. At Hudnut's at the same time it reached 98. The wave is passing to the eastward, and at 3 o'clock last evening the mercury stood at 92 in Boston, 86 in Portland, and at 64 in Eastport, Me., an increase these of ten degrees in twenty-four hours. In afternoon the degree of heat here at 5 o'clock this evening was but 85, and at 10 o'clock 82. It was boped that the storm, which lasted nearly two hours, would greatly lower the tempera-ture, but the skies cleared off as bright and nearly as not as before. Every means of trans-portation to Coney Island, and other seaside and shady resorts, was taxed to the utmost. Over thirty cases of augustacks are reported to Over thirty cases of sunstroke are reported to day in this city and Brooklyn, none of which have yet proved fatal.

NEW YORK, July 18,—The promised heat wave came down upon New York this morning, and at an early hour humanity was sweltering and the lower order of animals panting. People here do not apprehend the wave to be as fatal here as in St. Louis, because of the wide bay in

here as in St. Louis, because of the wide bay in front of the city, the river encircling it, and the Atlantic Ocean only a few miles off.

The heat increased as the day advanced, and had the effect of restricting and depressing business in every department. At 3 o'clock the thermometer in the shade marked 98 degrees. Every one whose labors permit drove to the cooling seaside.

About 5 o'clock a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied by a high wind, swept over the city, and the mercury fell 15 deg. in a few minutes. A number of cases of suns-roke were reported, but none fatal.

A number of cases of sunstroke were reported, but none fatal.

THE PURNACE HEATING UP FOR NEW VICTIMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—This by the thermometer has been the hottest day experienced in Washington for five years. The mercury in the coolest room has marked 35, while in many rooms in the shade it has reached 98 and 92. At 10 p. m. there had only been a diminution of five degrees. There have been a number of sunstrokes, and quite a number of cierks in rooms on the western and southern exposures of the public buildings were prostrated. At midnight a cool breeze has set in To the Washington, D. C., July 18.—The hottest day for years. 100 in the shade. Public and private business has partially suspended.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—To-day has been the bottest of the season, the thermometer at the signal Office registering 98 degrees at 4 o'clock. Forty cases of sunstroke are reported, only one fatal, though several are in a critical condition. Business was suspended to a great extent, and bricklayers, laborers, and others working in the sun in different parts of the dity quit work. It is still very warm to night. The thermometer at 10 o'clock registered 87. The puly fatal case, was Theodore Mause, Chief-Clerk of German steamship Hanover.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Weather intensely warm. Roeblings Sons' wire-util, Treuton from Company, New Jersey Steel and from Company, and other mills were compelled to shut down at 3 o'clock, Mechanics working out-doors had to stool. The thermometer at 10 stood at 94; 9 o'clock, 102; 8, 95.

\*\*WILESBARRE.\*\*

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

\*\*WILESBARRE.\*\*

Special Dupatch to The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 18.—The hot-air wave struck this section with great intensity.

The mercury stood 100 in the shade for hours, followed by thunder-showers to-

Service reported 95 as the maximum.

PITTSBURG.

Pitts

hottest of the season, the thermomet at 95 to 102 degrees in the shade. suspended in several establishments. ALBANY, July 18.—This has been the hottest

ERIE. Pa., July 18.—Several cases of sur

ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, 1il., July 18.—In the early par of the day the beat was very intense. W. C. Puffenbarger, a grocery clerk, and William Shea, a Chicago & Alton Railroad man, were prosrated and several Chicago & Alton vard men also suffered. Henry A. Fehring, in charge of the work on the State-House dome, discovered his dizzness in time, and, lashing himself to the builders'e elevator, succeeded in getting down safely, and to his boarding-house, where he was taken down, but is recovering. About 1 o'clock this afternoon the promised polar wave reached here, and it rained very hard, the enti fall being one and two-tenths inches. The thermometer quickly fell from 99 to 78 degrees. It was a very severe storm, accompanied by cold gusts of wind and heavy thunder. After the rain the thermometer went up to 84. Considerable suffering and prostration yet orevaits on account of the heat, but no further cases have proved fatal.

DECATUR.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 18.—A two hours' rain DECATUR, III., July 18.—A two hours' rain commenced failing here at 13 o'clock to-day. Nearly two inches fell. Everybody is refreshed and happy. The thermometer took a tumble from 90 to 80, and is still failing. Mrs. Maria Florey, aged 70, mother-in-law of Charles A. Tuttle, died yesterday from sunstroke. Charley Drohn, a corpulent German, is confined to his bed from sunstroke. He will recover. Frederick Volkers, of Wheatland, aged 82 years, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. Cause, suffering from excessive heat.

CARLINVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 18.—The heat here for the past few days has been intense. Louis Witte, a young man. While working is the hay harvest, was sunstruck; also a farmer named Washington Foreythe. Several cases are reported from other portions of the county. Several horses have dropped dead in the fields from the effects of the unprecedented weather. There is no indication of a change, the thermometer still standing at from 98 to 100 in the shade.

Shade.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 18.—At noon the thermometer reached 36. At 4, clouds overcast the sky, and in an hour the mercury fell to 82, and the temperature remained about the same the rest of the day and evening. It is believed there was a heavy rain south, but none fell here. On Tuesday night Jacob Staley, a farmer near Danvers, died from sunstroke, aged 65.

Danvers, died from sunstroke, ared 65.

MT. VERNON.

MT. VERNON, Ill., July 18.—The only fatal case of sunstroke that has occurred in this locality was reported to-day. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford, a widow residing near Woodlawn, five miles west of this city, while picking blackberries, was overcome by the intense heat and expired before ascistance could reach her. She was about 30 years of age, and leaves three

LASALLE.

Special Distance to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 18.—The case of Charles Hasis, suffering from sunetroke, as reported in yesterday's Tribung, is considered hopeless. The heat has been more moderate to-day. ELGIN.

ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., July 18.—The intense heat is bating, and a refreshing breeze is stirring. No unstrokes to-day.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKER.
MILWAUKER, July 18.—The weather to-day has been quite comfortable, the mercury averaging about 80 in the shade, with a cool north east breeze. Among the deaths yesterday from ing: The Rev. Father Krauchan, of the St. Francis Capuchin Monastery, editor of the Columbia, a German Catholic weekly; Adam Schneider, a butcher, of the firm of Asch & Co.; Mrs. Harvey Wells, corner of Ninth and Wells; Henry Geitz. teamster, 629 First avenue; Franz Steinhager, 342 Muskegon avenue; Charles Muller, Orkland avenue; Reinert Reintzen, proprietor of the Scandinavian House, 156 Clinton street. With the change in the weather early this morning, the condition of Archbishop Henni the more favorable, and at this hour (8 p. m.) his physicians are confident of his early restoration to comparatively good health.

MILWAUKER, July 18.—Archbishop Henni is slightly better this evening. His friends now entertain hopes of his recovery.

MADISON.

MADISON.

Special Disaction to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 18.—During last night the thermometer feli 12 degrees. A cool, refreshing breeze sprang up, which has continued ail day, bringing great relief to our people. The mercury has stood at about 80 during the day. Prospects are that the heated term is over. Large numbers of visitors arrived to-day from the South and East.

TOWA.

DAVENPORT. Brecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, 1a., July 18.—The heat in this city was abated several degrees to-day, and rendeast. Several cases of sunstroke, however, ocurred, though none were fatal. In

curred, though none were fatal. In Rock Island, this morning, William A. Harper, eldest son of the Hon. Ben Harper. was found dead in his bed, the result of Thursday's heat.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 18.—There was a most welcome change in the weather in this neighborhood to-day. The sky was overcast most of the day, and the thermometer did not get above 33, and to-night has fallen to 80. There was no rain in this city, though heavy showers are reported to the south.

DUBBUQUE.

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 18.—The intense heat was relieved to-day by a fine breeze, making every one happy. The thermometers have ranged from 78 to 92, averaging about 87, in the past twenty-four hours.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS. July 18.—During the heated term many cases of prostration and several deaths have been caused by the intense heat. Up to half-past 2 o'clock this was the hottest day of the term, when the mercury in half an hour fell ten degrees, dropping to 86, which, with an invigorating breeze, gives hope of at least one comfortable night, provided the 96 reported at St. Louis does not reach us before

TERRE BAUTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

TERRE HAUTS, Tud., July 18.—Eight cases of TERRE HAUTE, 70d., July 18.—Eight cases of sunstroke occurred to-day, of which two were fatal—Albert Vanheyde and Frederick Knittler. The intense heat continued until about 3 o'clock, when a welcome and refreshing rainstorm came, and broke the great neat that has continued for sevendays past. The thermometer fell from 102 to 78 degrees—a change desired by all.

hottest day of the season, the thermometer at 4 p. m. indicating 97 degrees. There were two coses of sunstroke, one of which—William Sab-

FORT WAYNE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 18.—The heat moderated a trifle to-day. There were five sunstrokes, but none of the cases were fatal. The highest temperature of the day was 94.

VARIOUS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT. Mich., July 18.—The weather con DETROIT. Mich., July 18.—The weather continued very warm up to noon, the thermometer registering 94. At that time we were blessed with a thunder-shower, and, although it tasted but a few minutes, caused a revolution in the temperature. It has since been delightfully cool. About a dozen cases of sunstroke occurred this morning, only one fatal. Frederick Ebler, janitor of the Tappan School, fell dead while working in a hay-field in the suburbs.

Louisynle, Ky., July 18.—The thermometer here to-day reached 97, and complaints from the heat were more general than yesterday. Michael Daniels, Daniel Harly, Mrs. Anna freeman, and a German, name unknown, died. Several cases of sunstroke were reported from which the suffering parties were in a precarious condition.

CINCINNATI. O., July 18.—Anthony Lohrman, foreinan Fire Company No. 1, used to day of

MEMPRIS.

MEMPRIS. Tenn., July 18.—The weather moderated slightly to-day. Maximum thermometer, 95. Light breeze all day. Three new cases of sunstroke reported, one fatal.

OFFICIAL REPORTS. INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19-1 a. m.-Indications—For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys, cooler, partly cloudy weather, occasional show-

For the Lower Lake region, cooler and partly

winds, stationary, followed by falling barome-For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and, in the north portions, by rain, winds mostly southeast to southwest, sta-

tionary or higher temperature, with lower pres For the Lower Missouri Valley partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, warm southerly, shifting to cold northwest winds, rising barome

The temperature in the Middle States will The temperature in the Middle States will probably fall on Saturday.

Between the 20th of this month and the 1st of August the Chief Signal Officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals at the following lake ports: Pentwater, Ludington, Traverse City, Frankfort. Northport, Mackinac, in Michigan, on Lake Michigan; Rogers City, East Tawas City, Port Austin, Forester, and Bay City, Mich., on Lake Huron; Monroe, Mich., Paynesville, and Ashtabula, O.; Dunkirk, N. Y., on Lake Erie, and Charlotte and Cape Vincent, on Lake Outario.

Local ongravations.

Stations.	Bur.	Maximum, 88; minimum, 71.						
Albany	-	78						
Alpena		70	N. W. fresh	Cloudy.				
Bismarck		-70	N. W., fresh	Clear.				
Boise City	20.97	69	N., fresh	Clear,				
Breckinridge		81						
Buffalo	. 29.80	76	Calm	10 Fair.				
Catro	.29,93	88	S. W., fresh	Clear.				
Cheyenne	. 30.05	71	S. W., gent	. 10 Fuir. Clear. Fair. Clear.				
chicago	. 29.90	73	N. E., gent.	Clear.				
Jueinnatt	, 29,83	84	B. Bis, Digitie.	P MIL.				
lieveland	. 29.83	78	N.W., gent.	Cloudy.				
Davel port	. 29.91	81	E. fresh	Fair. Clear. Fair. Fair.				
Denver	. 30,05	77	N. W. gent,	···· Cienr.				
Dodge City	20, 43	70	Colm	Pair.				
Duiuth		78	S W Com	Clear.				
Escanaba	29.93	78	N E fresh	Clear.				
Fort Gibson.			E. fres	Clear.				
trand Have		74	N. R nile	Clear.				
ndianapolis		81	W., gentle.	Clear.				
Keokuk	. 29.85	81	'N. B 1162116.	I Fair.				
LaCrosse		83	S. genale.	Clear.				
Leaven wort		83	S. light	Thr'tning				
Louisville	. 29.85	84	S. W. gent.	Clear.				
Marquette	. 29.92	65	Carm	Tar'taing Clear. Clear. Clear.				
Memphis	20.90	74	N. W. hereit	Clear.				
Milwaukee	20.01	80.	W W Hich	Clear90 Thruing Clear01 Thruing				
New Orleans		88	Calm.	Clear				
orth Platte		74	N. E. brisk	.01 Thet'ning				
mahs	. 29.74							
lawego	. 29.82	77	W., gentie.	Fair. Clear.				
Pioche	. 29.83	73	Bil light	Clear.				
Pittsburg	. 29.79	52:2	4 19 190	Clondy				
Port Huron.	. 29.83	Gri	N. gentle.	Clear.				
tochester.		76	S. W., gent	Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear.				
acramento.	. 29.83	73	S. Iresh	Clear.				
alt LakeCit		75	Caim	Cloude				
sandusky		74 56	To Freeh	Cloudy.				
an Francisc	20.10	90	G B cons	Fogzy.				
Shreveport St. Louis St. Paul	20.01	Da.	N E front	Clear.				
Paul	20.01	78	S M fresh	Clear.				
roledo	119.84	73	N. fresh	Fair.				
Vicksburg	29.97	194	Calm	Clear.				
		· ma	N.E. fresh.	Chaum				
Winnemacci	. 201, 271		Laborate Liverilla	Clear,				

CORRESPONDENCE. IEWS OF AN INDIVIDUAL, WHO "STICKS UP FOR ST. LOUIS. To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, July 18 .- The "why in a nutshell' of your reporter about the heat in St. Louis trikes me as a little heavy, even for a Chicago daily. "The city is low and flat" is it? How about Chicago? St. Louis is notoriously high nound-like, and rolling. Every rain washes its streets clean. "The air is filled with particles of white, hot dust." Certainly some dust, as there is in Chicago, New York, etc., but in the latter cities perhaps the dust is blacker and nastier. Certainty not less hot at this season. "A large portion of the people live in filthy al-leys, and are extremely dirty in their habits." This is unfortunately true not only of St. Louis, but of Chicago, and all other great cities of America and Europe, to say nothing of the less-favored parts of the world; but to say that St. Louis is exceptionally bad off in this respect is the assertion of an ass or an ignoramus. I remark about the "inglorious mud that lies on the surface of the Missouri." People who have to endure the Chicago River and its branches, with Bridgeport, etc., thrown in, should be a little modest in their criticisms of the great rivers, which are the highways, the pride and glory of the Mississippi Valley,—the representative rivers of a great present, a greater inture. Besides, the remark itself contains no element of truth. "There are few parks," ch! This is the worst of all. How could the man write so, when, if he were competent to speak on the subject at all, and wished to speak truly and fairly, he would say, without hesitation, that the St. Louis parks were the finest and most extensive on the American Continent; and if there is anything in Europe to equal Forest Park in extension on the American Continent; and if there is anything in Europe to equal Forest Park in extension of the wind in summer is hot and pestilent,"—hot, certainly, for a part of the summer, as it is in Chicago, but why "pestilent," St. Louis is fully as healthy as (in my judgment, which I believe the statistics will corroborate, far healthier than) Chicago. "Very little rain falls to cool," etc. Very intile rain falls in Chicago in a dry time. The statistics will show that the rainfall of St. Louis and Chicago are about equal during the year and through the summer season. the great rivers, which are the highways, the A pleasant rivalry, a little badinage between

neighboring cities is not unoleasant, perhaps not unprofitable, but lying and slander can do no good in any case. One would judge your reporter about St. Louis had never seen that city, but had drawn his facts from his imagination while overcome with heat and beer and ate hours in the little back office of THE TRIB-I am not a resident of Chicago nor of St.

SAENGERFEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 18.—The last day of the State Saengerfest in this city was a gran triumph, and a fitting conclusion to the for days of the musical convention. A procession was formed at 11 o'clock, and presented one of the finest appearances our city has ever beheld. Five bands of music and sixteen societies took part in a picule in Hayt's Grove, participated in by over 6,000 people. A grand ball was held in the evening. Toledo is the next place of meet-

DE KALS, Ill., July 18.—A woman having an emigrant ticket from Boston to San Francisco jumped out of the car-window while the train was running twenty miles an hour, a few miles west of Turner Junction, at 11 p. m. The train was stopped and she was found in the ditch un-hurt, except some bruises. She will not tell WASHINGTON.

Another Phase of the Revenue Troubles in South Carolina.

Officers Held for Murder by One of the State Courts.

Conflict of Authority Between the State and United States Tribunals.

More Colored Witnesses at New Orleans whom Weber Tried to Bribe. Freasury Department Notice Re

garding the 4 Per Cents. No Loss to Subscribers from Delay

Delivery of the Bonds REVENUE TROUBLES.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN STATE AND UNITED STATES COURTS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The Commissioner of Infernal Revenue has received notice that Judge Kershaw, of one of the State Courts in South Carolina, has finally refused to transfer to the Federal Court the cases of the revenue officers lately arrested at Greenville, charged with murder, for killing one Ames Ladd while in the discharge of their duty, and in self-defense. The case was this: Four revenue officers visited the house of Ladd, where a noted outlaw and dealer in ifflicit spirits, Redmond, was supposed to be. Ladd was one of his drivers engaged in the general sale of illicit spirits. Upon their approaching the house ladd attempted to shoot one of the officers, but the cap on his rifle snapped, and before he could replace it he was shot and killed by one of the officers. The four officers then proceeded to Greenville, surrendered themselves, and were immediately indicted for murder and imprisoned in the County Jall. The attempt of the United States authorities to have their case transferred to the United States Court was resisted at every step, and finally, after a full arrument before Judge Kershaw, he has decided to refuse the application for transfer on the curious ground that at, the time of the killing the revenue officers, as they themselves claim, were acting in self-defense, and that consequently their act was a personal one, and not an act performed in their official capacity and in the execution of the United States law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue had a full consultation with the Attorney-General upon the subject to-day, and, as a result, the United States Attorney will be directed to apply for a writ of habeas corpus, upon the authority contained in Sec. 643 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that when any criminal prosecution has commenced in any State court against any revenue officer of the United States on the ground of any act done under color of his office, such prose-cution may, at any time before trial or final hearing, be removed to the Circuit Court final hearing, be removed to the Circuit Court of the United States, and this transer under this section must take place upon the affidavit and petition aled in the Circuit Court by the United States Attorney, and upon this being entered upon the docket of the Circuit Court, that Court has the power to order the State court to send up the record in the case, and wherever an arrest has been ordered, upon notice of habeas corpus issued by a Circuit Court, it becomes the duty of the State court to stay all further precorpus issued by a Circuit Court, it becomes the dut; of the State court to stay all further proceedings. It also becomes the duty of the United States Marshal to take defendants into his custody, and hold them subject to the action of the Circuit Court. These proceedings will be begun forthwith, and a distinct issue raised upon them with the State authorities, and the Marshal will be directed, as soon as a habeas corpus can be obtained, to take the revenue officers from the joil and retain them is his own custody applied. all and retain them in his own custody subject to an order of the Carcuit Court.

LOUISIANA.

MORE TESTIMONY CONCERNING E. L. WEBER'S
ATTEMPTS AP BRIDERT -- A GOODLY BATCH OF
PACTS SHOWING TERRORISM AND INTIMIDA-

NEW ORLEANS, July 18 .- Before the Sub-Committee, T. M. J. Clarke (colored), formerly Recorder of Mortgages in East Felicians Parish, testified that he had had two or three interviews with E. L. Weber recently. Weber wanted him to recant the testimony given be-fore the Howe Committee. The testimony then given was true. Weber offered him \$175 and a position at \$75 per month if he would testify a ne (Weber) wished. Dula also asked witness to go with Weber. My impression is Dula wanted me to make money. He said bales of it had been sent here from New York. Dula said Weber was to give him \$500 to testify. Witness had not been in the parish since 1875. Was afraid to return. A reort had been circulated that he and other prominent Republicans had organized the negroes for the purpose of murdering the whites. I am certain there never was any such organization in the parish. The report was started by the whites. Witness detailed the acts of violence by the whites, including the murder of John Gair. Said the colored people never banded /together for unlawful purpose never banded together for unlawful purposes never thought of such a thing. Has heard that colored people were recently whipped in East Feliciana, but refused to give names.

George A. Swasey (colored), formerly a resident of West Feliciana Parish, now employed in the Custom-House, had an interview with Weber a few days ago, and before he went to Washington. He wanted me to take back what I had testified to before the Senate Committee. I refused to do it. Witnessed refused to repeat a private conversation between himself I refused to be to the the Seate Committee. I refused to do it. Witnessed refused to reseat a private conversation between himself and Weber. Said his testimony before the Senate Committee was from information received from others. Witness is afraid to go back to the parish. The feeling against him is solely on account of politics. Swasey denied that there had been any organization of negroes for violence against the whites; said the whites started the report to serve their own ends, and afford themselves a pretext for violence.

Milton Jones (colored), member of the Legislature from Point Counce Parish; lives opposite Bayou Sara. In the fall of 1876 E. L. Weber, Swasey, Armstead, and others came to my house one night and said the buildozers had been after them. Weber wanted me to take him to Waterlee to take boat for the city; said they wouldn't let him go from Bayou Sara. I took Weber to Waterlee that night. Andrew Duncan and others from Feliciana took refuge in my house.

Duncan and others from Feliciana took refuge in my house.

E. L. Weber recalled—Produced a number of letters called for by Gov. Cox, but did not produce the cooles of his own letters to W. E. Chandler, as he had promised, saying he hal not been able to find them. The letters from Anderson and Chandler made inquiry of Weber for information concerning the Sherman letter. Chandler, under date of March 15, says: "Mrs. Jenks and Anderson called on me recently and told their stories. Mrs. Jenks said she had the letter about which I wrote safely deposited in New Oricans. Since her return to New Oricans she has written me a letter, but says nothing of the supposed letter. You do not inform me why you think the supposed letter to be genuine, nor where you trink it is. If you get any light on the subject please inform me."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The report entirely incorrect that the Republicans are not responding to the call of the National Congressional Committee for subscriptions. Secretar Sornam says that there has never been a tim when contributions were more cheerfully of lation of this false report as purpose done to prevent contributions by creating the general impression among Republicums that the Committee is receiving few favorable responses from any quarter. Gorham says that the ma-jority of the Republican office-holders have al-ready contributed generously. The Committee has put into the mands of the printer the speech of Mills Gardner, of Ohld, on the subject of the Potter resolution, which amposites the letters of Potter resolution, which embodies the letters of Alexander Stephens and Postmaster-General Key upon the subject. Senator Windom's analysis of the appropriations of last session will also be widely disgriputed. Gorham also says that the statement is not correct that Post-

master-General Rey is throwing any obst whatever in the way of the Committee.

PUBLIC LAND.

Commissioner Williamson, of the Gen Land-Office, use prepared a statement of disposal of public lands during the last the year, which shows a very marked increase in number of emigrants moving into the West. year, which shows a very marked increase in the number of emigrants moving into the Western States. The figures which he presents show an increase in the occupation of lands in Dakota during the last year of 1,225,000 acres; in Kansas of 1,350,000 acres; Miunesota, 704,000 acres; Nebraska, of 363,000 acres; mak-ing a total forcesse in these four States of 3,700,000 acres.

ing a total increase in these four States of 3,700,000 acres.

PORTAL CONVENTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The Convention of Superintendents of the Railway Mall Service, Superintendents of Mails, and of Registration at the Post-Office, continued its session to-day. The report of the Committee on extension and modification of the through pouch system, to the effect that the pouch system could be extended with benefit to the service, and recommending such extension as saving labor to the railway post-office clerks, disapproving of opening all through registered pouches, and recommending an exchange of through registered pouches between some one line in each Superintendent's division and New York City, in order to test the practicability of the railway post-office clerks pouching registered matter, after amendment in the last particular, permitting the experiment to be made with other offices than New York, was adopted.

The report of the Committee having under

adopted.

The report of the Committee having under consideration the subject of the registration of third-class matter, to the effect that the extension of registration to third-class matter was considered to the constant of the class matter was additional ways was and the following when advisable, was read, and the following substitute adopted:

advisable, was read, and the following substitute adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the Department that, in order to test the practicability of registering third-dass matter, the experiment be tried at ten first-class offices for a period of four months from October next.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The Treasury Department to-day issued a statement showing the amount of State, National, and United States notes, etc., outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1860 to 1878, inclusive. The total amount in currency outstanding June 20, 1860, was \$207,102,477, all of which was State bank circulation. The amount outstanding on the 30th of June, 1878, was as follows: State bank circulation, \$324,514,284; demand notes, \$6,226,750; legal-tender notes, \$344,635,016; one and two year notes of 1863, \$90,485; compound interest notes, \$274,920; fractional currency, \$13,547,763; total amount in currency, \$688,597,275. According to the statement, the value of the paper dollar with coin on July 1, 1878, was 99 4-10; value of the currency in gold, \$684, 485,691.

Owing to numerous applications for registered 4 per cent bonds of small denominations, the Treasury has been unable, with all the clerical force which could be employed thereon, to fill orders as rapidly as received. Purchasers of bonds should understand, however, that interest will run from the date of payment for bonds and not from the date of their issue, and that the little delay from time to time on account of suddenly-increased orders will result in no loss or injury. The Department is using every possible exertion, however, to prevent all delays in future, and in a few days will probably be able to fill all orders from their receipt.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day, \$1,191,000. THE FOUR PER CENTS.

ant-Commander W. H. Hoff, of th Licutenant-Commander W. H. Hoff, of the United States navy, was probably fataily injured by the breaking down of a carriage. Mrs. Hoff's arm was broken, and she was otherwise injured. Another lady and the coachman were also hurt.

The President has appointed Thomas Helm Register of the Land-Office at Kirwin, Kan., in place of Frank Campbell, suspended.

PRACTICAL RESUMPTION.

The Director of the Mint received a dispatch to-day from the Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, stating that since the 1st inst., 555,000 silver dollars have been exchanged at that mint at par for gold coins. APPOINTMENT.

mint at par for gold coins. POLITICAL.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS. PUEBLO, Col., July 18.—The Democratic State and for Governor, and renominated Thoma M. Patterson for Congress—both by acclama-tion. The platform affirms the strict construc-tion of the Constitution with all the amendments; surremacy of the civil over the military power; complete severance of Church and State, and protection of the common school system; that every honest voter should approve the investigation and exposure of the mon as set aside, and their candidates for President and Vice-President deprived of the high offices to which they were elected; disclaims any purpose of interfering with the title of the President made valid by the order of Congress; t n future and the perpetrators made int it demands that such investigation be fair and scarching, and the authors of the crime be held to accountability; that the commercial and industrial distress that prevails is the result of vicious financial legislation of the moneyed power effected through the agency of the Republican party in Congress, by the demonetization of silver, the enactment of a resumption law, retirement and destruction of legal-tender notes, exchange of bonds originally redeemable in greenbacks for those which are to be redeemed in coin, and the maintenance of the National Banking system; that before trade and business enterprises can be checked in their downward course an increase in the volume of the currency is imperatively required; demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver, so that the owners of bullion may have it coined, and, without further interierence by the Government, circulate the same; also that the Government shall issue to demostors of silver bullion coincertificate for giventing a money; denounces t demands that such investigation be fair an out further interference by the Government, circulate the same; also that the Government shall issue to depositors of silver bullion coincertificates for circulation as money; denounces the Senate amendments to the Silver bill, passed by Congress, because it enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to entirely, control the coinage of silver, and to hoard the same in the Treasury; demands the repeal of the Resumption act, and substitution of United States legal-tender paper for National Bank notes, and its permanent re-establishment as the sole paper-money of the country, to be made receivable for all dues to the Government, the amount of such issues to be so regulated by legislation and organic law; affirms the exclusive right and duty of Congress to furnish the people of the country their circulating medium, whether gold, silver, or paper, and it should always maintain the values of such currency so as to meet the demands of trade; the full faith and credit of the Government should be pledged to maintain whatever currency it may furnish of equal value and power; no further increase in the bonded debt, and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes; a graded extinction of the public debt by the redemption of the interest-bearing portion thereof in currency as the law will permit, in United States notes where est-bearing portion thereof in currency as the law will permit, in United States notes where

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. BURLINGTON, Ia., July 18.—The Democrati of the First Congressional District met in Convention in this city and nominated Wesley C. Hobbs for Congress. The financial part of the platform adopted is a curiosity. It declares opposition to the issue of an irredeemable cur-rency, demands the immediate abolition of all National Banks, and the issue of greenbacks in titles to meet the wants of business, to be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, and to be used in the purchase and retirement of all bonds of the United States except when otherwise expressly provided by law. No mention is made of any redemption of these reenbacks.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia. July 18.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Eighth District of Iowa met in this city to-day. The Hon. W. W. Sapp was renominated unanimous

TEXAS. GALVESTON, Tex., July 18 .- The Austin Democratic State Convention was permanently or-sanized with the mon. M. D. K. Taylor as President. John Brookout as Secretary, and thirty Vice-Presidents. Several Committees reported.

MINNESOTA:
St. Paul, July 18.—The District Convention
held in Shokopee to-day nominated Henry
Pochier for Congress.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 18.—At publican Congressional Convention of the Eighth District, held this afternoon, Roswell Congress on the fifteenth ballot. Mr. Horr is

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 18.—The Democrats of Rock Island County met in Rock Island out of sixteen being represented. Congressional and Legis lative delegates were selected and nominated George M. Luken was nominated for Sheriff and Dr. C. Piper, of Moline, for Coroner.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL WAGON ACCIDENT. ELGIN, Ill., July 18.—Grant and Harry Good-rich, sons of H. C. Goodrich, of Hammond, and a prominent business man of Chicago, met with
a severe accident yesterday afternoon which
will prove fatal with Grant, the elder. They
were thrown from a burgy, and an emigrant
wagon coming from the opposite direction, bore
down upon them. Grant was kicked by one of
the horses and two wheels of the wagon passed
over his chest.

A ROTTEN BRIDGE. INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., July 18 .- As an east bound freight train on the Pittsburg, Cincinna & St. Louis Railroad was passing over a bridg at Monticello yesterday, the bridge rave way, precipitating the engine and twenty cars into the Tippecance River, eighty-five feet, killing the engineer, Louis Beam, and the bridgewatchman, Jerome Durfee.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 .- A servant gir amed Ryan was burned to death at Oakland to day by the explosion of turpentine. Three children of Manuel Jubacio, at Liberty. Fresno County, were fatally burned by the ex-

DROWNED ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 18.—A 16-year-old

son of J. M. Chidester, a prominent citizen and commission merchant, we drowned at Ypsilanti this morning while bathing. SERIOUS FALL. ELGIN, Ill., July 18 .- Henry Smith was in-

jured (it is feared fatally) by being thrown from the top of a load of butter-firking yesterday af-

FIRES. The alarm from Box 68 at 5 o'clock yesterda afternoon was caused by an overheated cook-stove in the dwelling of Mrs. Robinson, No. 148

Fourth avenue. Damage, \$50; fully covered by A still-alarm to Engine Company No. 17 at A still-darm to Engine Company No. 17 at 12:45 yesterday was caused by the burning out of a smoke-stack at the corner of Jefferson and Lake streets, a building owned by Philip Hicks, and occupied as a sash, door, and brind factory by E. A. Haswell. Damage nominal.

AT ZILWAUKEE, MICH. East Saginawamich, July 18.—The pan-salt block of A. T. Bliss & Bro., at Zliwaukee, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, about \$3,000; covered by insurance.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cesterday's Proceedings in the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association at Geneva Lake. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 18.—The Wisconsin

State Teachers' Association continued the session in Ford's Opera-House with a large attendance. The weather was greatly moderated, and the members were better prepared for business than during the first days of the meeting. The meeting was called to order by President McAllister at 8:30, Mr. Miller acting as Secre-

George Brosius, of Milwaukee, who was on the programme for a paper on physical educa-tion, sent a letter regretting his inability to attend. A brief printed address by the gentle man was distributed to the members.

Upon motion, the courtesies of the Associa tion were extended to the strangers present who desired to take part in the exercises. J. H. Cummings, of Sparta, read a paper on "School Discipline," in which he stated that the methods and sime of instruction have re ceived nearly all of the attention of educators, the subject of discipline having been largely gipored. We have been satisfied largely with a control which allowed us to secure effective work in the class-room. We have given some attention, it is true, to uniformity of movement, and a few such embellishments, as helped the school to make a pleasing snow. We have not looked on school discipline in the light of a science, capable in a more limited way of as many phases of development as the science of civil government. The simple decalogue of the teacher, "Thou shalt not whisper, thou shalt not turn around," etc., must give place to a systematic development of the subject of the conduct of life. The public school can take for granted nothing as being done at home. Those who govern with the least effort are those way have instilled into their scholars the trinciples of self-government. ceived nearly all of the attention of educators the least effort are those who have instilled into their scholars the principles of self-government. We do not give the child enough credit for his understanding and reasoning nowers. The fewer arbitrary rules laid down the better. It can be our effort to form correct habits in the lower grades, but as the grades advance the reason of the child can gradually take the place of the invention of the teachers. The first qualification of a teacher should be a character that looks not for the test of the teacher to the military precision with which the scholars march, but to the bearing and the capabilities to be men and women. The hope of our country is the capability for the self-government of its people; but it is not that capability which is generated by constant and severe restraint, by the constantly-felt presence of the authority of the teacher. It is the capability for self-government which comes of a

ence of the authority of the teacher. It is the capability for self-government which comes of a love for law, order, and prosperity.

Miss S. Stewart, of Milwaukee, delivered an interesting essay on the relations of the kindergarten to the public schools, which was repeatedly applauded throughout. She said that in the kindergarten the alphabet is the properties of the nurter as form color weight.

kindergarten to the public schools, which was repeatedly applauded throughout. She said that in the kindergarten the alphabet is the properties of the matter, as form, color, weight, dimensions, number, etc. The kindergarten seeks to implant in the child's mind those foundation ideas which underlay all knowledge. In regard to making the kindergarten a part of the public school system, the line ought to be drawn somewhere between the family and the school. Tae kindergarten is not designed to supersede the education of the family. It was Froeber's idea that it should be a school where mothers should be taught to train little children, but the tendency is in the opposite direction. The school has already encroached too murb upon the domain of the family. At most the kindergarten proposes to take the child out of its own surroundings three or four hours a day.

A discussion followed Miss Stewart's paper, which was participated in by Cornwell, North, Richardson, Schilling, Chardler, and Albee, the Hon. Edward Searing, of Mitton, being absent. It was announced that he would be unable to read his paper.

Prof. Alexander Kerr, of Madison, read a paper on "The Standards of Admission to College," and a discussion followed by Messrs. Shaw, Reynolds, Whitford, Cornwell, Albee, Emery, and Rockwood, A Committee on Honorary Members was appointed, consisting of Emery, Chandler, and Rockwood, The Hon. W. H. Chandler, of Sun Prairie, Secretary of the State Board of Normal Regents, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

At the afternoon cession W. D. Parker, President of the River Falls Normal School, was elected Reilway Agent of the Association for the ensuing year.

At the afternoon cession was on exhibition, and attracted great almiration. It is pronounced very accurate and valuable by the State Superintendent and geologists. It is for alle at \$7 by Nicodemus & Convent, Madison.

Prof. S. Rockwood, of Whitewater, read an essay on "The Metrue System."

A paper on "The Standards ervice," by Seret S. W. R

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, July 18.—Steamships California and Donati, from New York; Peer of the Realm, from Montreal; and Bavarian, from Boston, BALTIMORE, July 18.—Arrived—Steamship naunschwiz, from Bremen. New York, July 18.—Arrived—Baltic, from

THE INDIANS.

A Blundering White Man Enrages a Whole Tribe of Friendly Savages.

He Gets Into a Tree and Shoots Two Umatilla Scouts.

Great Fears of the Defection of These Important Allies.

Soldiers Approaching the Rebellious Bannocks from

Every Side. THE WAR.

LAGRANDE, Ore., July 18.—The hostiles turned yesterday, and are now returning back on the trail by which they came. The cavalry under Col. Forsythe is close on their trail.

BARER CITY, July 18.—The Umatilla Indians under Forsythe struck the hostile camp last night about two miles and a half from Stark's night about two miles and a nail from Stark's ranche, Daley Road, killing seventeen warriors and capturing twenty-five women and children and sixty or seventy head of horses. The hostiles are much demoralized, and captive squaws report that they are breaking into small bands, the articles in present of figures to the report that they are breaking into small bands, with the evident intention of fleeing to the Weiser, and making their way to the Bannocks, of the buffalo country. Last evening Nez-Perce scouts, under Lieut. Williams, accompanied by white scouts belonging to Col. Sanford's command, went into camp on the North Powder. While sitting around the campfire, all dressed in citizens' clothes, a man named Haines, Captain of a volunteer company, who had seen the party enter the timber, fired two shots into the scouts from a tree about sixty had seen the party enter the timber, fired two shots into the scouts from a tree about sixty yards distant, killing one of the Nez-Perce scouts and mortally wounding another. The Nez-Perces were much incensed at Heines, and it was with much difficulty that the white acouts and Lieut. Williams could restrain them from killing him at once. The Indians were rendering very efficient service, and now they will scarcely continue longer in the service. It is feared this will also drive the Umatillas from the field. At last accounts Haines was under guard, and will also drive the Wantellas from the field. last accounts Harnes was under guard, and will progably be brought to Col. Sanford's camp.

GEN. WHEATON
telegraphs Col. Sanford from LaGrande that few

hostiles have made their appearance in Grands Ronde Valley. He hopes, with Sunford's help, and the command under him, to capture or nake speedy work of them.

CONFIRMATION. CONFIRMATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—An official dispatch received at Division beadquarters confirms the press report of an attack on the hostile camp at Umatilla last night.

A BATTLE SOON.

PORTLAND, July 18.—From late dispatches received from Umatilia it is learned that the Indians are fortified twelve miles from the Agency, between McKay and Cottonwood Creeks. Col. Sanford's column is approaching them from the south, Capt. Miles from the east, Col. Bernard from the west, and the infanty from the Agency. These forces are expected to give the hostiles battle soon. THE GRANDE RONDE

The following dispatch has Just been received from Celilo, dated the 18th: "The steamer Northwest left Grande Ronde River yesterday at 3:30 p. m., and arrived here at 4 o'clock p. m. No signs of Indians were seen near the mouth of the Grande Ronde. Rumors are rile in Lewiston that Moses has notified the settlers hnable to control his people, who threaten to go on the war-path. Gen. Howard moved the camp from the mouth of Joseph's Creek, fifty miles above Lewiston, Tuesday, with 120 men for Summerville."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A dispatch received here says it is reported that the nostle Indians have captured the Umatilia reservation. Telegraphic communication with Umatilia is interrupted, and there is great excitement at Dallas over tears of the Indians on the reservation joining the hostiles. The worst is to come; but if the Indians whipped by Capt. Miles turn toward Idaho the war is virtually

OTHER INDIANS. THE UTES AND APACHES. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The Ute and Apache indians all agreed to go on the new reserval

OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. David Noggle, of Wisconsin-Other Deaths.
Special Dispatch to The Pribuna
JANESVILLE, Wis., July 18.—The Hon. David Noggie, of this city, late Chief Justice of Idaho, and father-in-law of the Hon. Charles G. Williams, M. C., died of paralysis at the residence of the latter about midnight last night, aged in years. Judge Noggle was one of the earliest settlers in Wisconsin, and has been quite prom-inent in political history since 1840. He was elected Judge of the First District in 1838, serving with honor eight years. In 1809 he was ap-pointed by Grant Chief Justice of Idaho, but was obliged to resign, owing to ill health, was obliged to resign, owing to til health, in 1874, returning to this city in 1875, since which time he has been failing. The name of Judge Noggle is indissolubly connected with the history and progress of Wisconsin. He was a gentiemen of fine presence and commanding appearance, earnest and impressive as a nublic speaker, possessed of great natural force and mental power, and, had be enjoyed the advantages of an early training, would undoubtedly have attained to a national reputation. He was kindhearted and generous, a man of the people, hrave in their defense, and regardless of consequences to himself. He was tenderly loved by his family, and in the hearts of his old friends and neighbors in Southern Wisconsin there will live for him fedings of fondness and regard which years will not efface. ot efface. NEW YORK, July 18.—Thomas W. Ludiow, a settred banker, died to-day, aged 84.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Rich placer diggings have been discovered on Colorado River in Artzona, about twenty miles above the town of

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch

Is the original of Corn Starches, and it has held for 40 years the highest place in the estimation of housewives throughout the world. With economists it is the prime favorite, as it will hold full onethird more water, and yet maintain a standard consistency. For the laundry its cheapness, ultra purity, sweet ness and lustre have become proverbial, while as a table edible it stands the pearless American preparation, universally renowned,

E. C. CHAPIN Car'l Ag't. 146 Buane-st. New York

Second Day's Trial fo

The Prosecution

One of the Ju

The Sparks murd

nal Court again yest itt was in court w wife and child of th beside him. The att larger than it had o them being quite a n Officer McTighe v had known Devitt tive. On the right five shots fired the murder, and Owen Devitt lying 1 dition. Mrs. Devitt came back the came back the bod was told that Win when the shooting w rest him. He talked and Sparks told him five snots; the first felled him, and h Sparks said he shot Sparks said be shot some trouble wit not say anything ab Devitz attacking hit the house where Spa and did not see any Sparks never told his by Devitt or any on hook "lying beside being shown him, he ordinary hook for he of one-hait fach from and having an iron he about one pound.) It to the house was one shutters, and the or the shooting was the mother.

mother.

Was next called: He teenth street, and for for the Fort Wayne deceased, and also saw them together. Devitt had a hatch had a pistol which he were talking, but he stand what was said, the night of the 15th and that was fired Devitt retreat, and strike at him. It mifred that he heard of the 15th and the heard of the after being going west when and after his death he wound in the neck, a and after his death is wond in the neck, a When his attention wance that night, it wance, and as soon as is sparks shoot Devitt. burger who struck Diall, and whoever it is done now." the alley, and followe shot, a i struck him. Mr. Trude at this ju have the fury visit the have the jury visit the der occurred, that house, etc., and satisf any stones had been Court would not ente

the case.

DR.
the County Presicia
said he had held the
proceeded to explai
wounds from when
was in the neck "dow
tering from the front.
internal hemorrhage, t
The prosecution he
the Court requested
witnesses. Mr. Trude replied

Mr. Trude replied to spoke Bonemian, and and immediately inqual in Court who could in In court who could m
In reply a man aro
room, and Mr. Trude
Mr. Mills objected,
man in question was a
and had sat beside Mr.
him during the Impan
The Court sustained
Bain, doing business a
LaSalle streets, was se
While waiting for an While waiting for at called W. H. Ball and character of the defen that he had known years and that his re DeCastro had visited a ally, and had never ne character until the lat

was next sworn for th

Sparks since May and examined the premises the house broken, and the outside of the ho the outside of the ho coal in Wineberger's repearance of having becaused him to examine a mark on the front do stance had been throw marks were in front of in the absence of M secured to interpret, and Mr called. Not being able amination was tedious, saws Sparks after he evening of the murder evening the evening of the murder evening the evening of the murder evening the even evening of the muroes supper he laid dos supper he laid dos smoked. She went to was awakened by her was awakened by her fright on account of so ing. Her husband ans what the trouble was, ing no one, they return woke Sparks up. She stones again, and, looking saw a man in the aller sare him," and he seare him," and he seare him," and he seare him, backward. Devitt has backward. Devitt has han to ward Sparks an heackward. Devitt has hor beand there was mer, and it appeared to could not recognize the was shown her at loo. The next had hold of Sparks' hat he had in which the hand in which has he had him, and sparks then retreated up saw that Devitt was what he had in his han after her husband, and him, and in the chase and never got up agastrike Devitt, but afte house and went to bed ward and stood on the his hand until the politim.

Sparks did at the the sister of Mrs. the sister of Mrs. was a repetition of er in-law, and so to asspicion that the though she denied Officers Brennan, officers because the minutes as the minutes as the sister of the sister of

was the next witness, der he went to bed a wakened at 11:30 a wakened a wakened a watened was a watened was a watened a wate

#### INDIANS.

White Man Enrages a ribe of Friendly

a Tree and Shoots natilla Scouts

of the Defection of aportant Allies.

caching the Rebellnnocks from very Side.

IE WAR.

a rugirive.

July 18.—The hostiles and are now returning back they came. The cavalry is is close on their trail.

TAL BLUNDER. y 18.—The Umatilla Indians tuck the hostile camp last niles and a half from Stark's d, killing seventeen warriors atv-five women and children ty head of horses. The hostoralized, and captive squaware breaking into small bands, intention of fleeing to the g their way to the Bannocks, country. Last evening Nezing their way to the Bannocks, country. Last evening Nezler Lleut. Williams, accomments belonging to Col. Sanwent into camp on the North
diting around the camp-fire,
dizens' clothes, a man named
of a volunteer company, who
y ent'r the timber, fired two
outs from a tree about sixty
ling one of the Nez-Perce
y wounding another. The Nezincensed at Haines, and it was
ty that the white scouts and
ould restrain them from killThe Indians were rendering
ce, and now they will scarcely
the service. It is feared this
Umatillas from the field. At
nes was under guard, and will
that to Col. Sanford's camp.
EN. WHEATON

EN. WHEATON
mord from LaGrande that few
e their appearance in Grande
hopes, with Sanford's help,
under him, to capture or s of them.

ONFIRMATION.

July 18.—An official dispatch
on headquarters confirms the
mattack on the hostile camp

ity 18.—From late dispatches natilla it is learned that the lifted twelve miles from the McKay and Cottonwood aford's column is approaching uth, Capt. Miles from the east, in the west, and the infantry. These forces are expected to battle soon. GRANDE RONDE.

dispatch has just been received ed the 18th: "The steamer Grande Ronde River yesterday 1 arrived here at 4 o'clock p. Indians were seen near the Indians were seen near the ande Konde. Rumors are rife Moses has notified the settlers ock out for themselves, as he is it his people, who threaten to ath. Gen. Howard moved the mouth of Joseph's Creek, fifty wistou, Tuesday, with 120 men

A REPORT.

CO. July 18.—A dispatch reit is reported that the nostile
stured the Umatilia reservation.

In there is great excitement at
of the indians on the reserva-

ER INDIANS. July 18.—The Ute and Apache

ed to go on the new reser

## BITUARY.

Hon. David Noggle, of Wissin-Other Deaths.

Disputch to The Tribune.

Wis., July 18.—The Hom. David ty. late Chief Justice of Idaho. of the Hon. Charles 6. White of the providence out midnight last night, aged 60 loggle was one of the earliest onein, and has been quite promoval history since 1840. He was f the First District in 1858, servf the First District in 1838, serveight years. In 1839 he was and Chief Justice of Idaho, but oresign, owing to ill health, arning to this city in which time he has The name of Judge Noggle is anotted with the history and sconsin. He was a gentieman and commanding appearance, pressive as a public speaker, posnatural force and mental power, oved the advantages of an early undoubtedly have attained to a tion. He was kindhearted and no of the people, brave in their gardless of consequences to himenderly loved by his family, and his old friends and neighbors in onsin there will live for him feels and regard which years will live for him feels and regard which years will

July 18.—Thomas W. Ludlow, a died to-day, aged 84. GOLD FOUND.

oo, July 18.—Rich placer diggings overed on Colorado River in Ari-enty miles above the town of

STARCH NGSFORD'S

## go Starch

original of Corn and it has held for the highest place in nation of housewives out the world. With sts it is the prime fas it will hold full oneore water, and yet a standard consis-For the laundry its s. ultra purity, sweetlustre have become al, while as a table t stands the peerless n preparation, uni-

Good Ag't 146 Duano-st New York

renowned.

SPARKS.

Second Day's troceedings in His Trial for the Murder of

dence--- Testimony for the Defense.

One of the Jurors Has an Epileptic Fit.

nal Court again yesterday. The widow of Devitt was in court with her children, and the wife and child of the prisoner occupied a seat beside him. The attendance of the curious was larger than it had been the day before, among them being quite a number of ladies. Officer McTighe was the first witness: He

had known Devitt, but was not a relative. On the night of May 15 he heard fire shots fired in the neighborhood of the murder, and going to the scene he found Owen Devitt lying in the street in a dying condition. Mrs. Devitt soon came out and asked dition. Mrs. Devitt soon came out and asked him to go for a doctor. He went, and when he came back the body had been removed. He was told that Wineburger was with Sparks when the shooting was done, and he went to arand Sparks told him that be had fired four or are snots; the first staggered him, the second felled him, and he fired three other shots. Sparks said he shot Devitt because he had had Sparks said he shot Devitt because he had had some trouble with his mother, but did not say anything about self-defense, or about Devitt attacking him, etc. Witness examined the house where Sparks lived the next morning, and did not see any marks of stones on it, and Sparks never told him that any had been thrown by Devitt or any one else. He saw a "cotton-hook" lying beside Devitt, and, upon the tool being shown him, he recognized it. (It was an ordinary hook for handling railroad ties, made of one-half inch iron rod, about six inches long, and having an iron handle, the whole weighing about one pound.) The only damage he noticed to the house was one slat was out of one of the shutters, and the only reason Sparks gave for the shouling was that Devitt had insuited his mother.

mother.

PATRICK MADDEN

was next called: He lived at No. 13 West Fifteenth street, and for fourteent years had worked for the Fort Wayne Rairoad. He knew the deceased, and also the detendant, and May 8 saw them together in front of their house. Devitt had a hatchet in his hand, and Sparks had a pistol which he pointed at Devitt. They were talking, but he could not distinctly ungerstand what was said. He heard the shooting on the night of the 18th of May, but only one shot, and that was fired by Sparks. He then saw Devitt retreat, and some one follow him and strike at him. It must have been the last shog ired that he heard, for Devitt fell in the ditch after being struck at. Devitt was going west when he saw him shot, and after his death he examined him and saw a wound in the neck, and also one in the breast. When his attention was called to the disturbance that night, it was by the quarreling of two men, and as soon as he got to the door he saw Sparks shoot Devitt. He thought it was Wineburger who struck Devitt when he was about to hall, and whoever it was said, "The s—— a—— is done now." Wineburger came out of the alley, and followed Devitt after he had been shot, a '1 struck him.

Mr. Trude at this inneture made a motion to

the alley, and followed Devitt after he had been shot, a: I struck him.

Mr. Trude at this juncture made a motion to have the jury visit the premises where the murder occurred, that they could examine the house, etc., and satisfy themselves as to whether any stones had been thrown or not, but the Court would not entertain it at that stage of the case.

the case.

DR. GEIGER,
the County Presician, was next called. He said he had held the post-mortem, and then proceeded to explain the character of the wounds from when Devitt died. One wound was in the neck downward and backward, entering from the front. The deceased died from internal hemorrhage, the result of pistod wounds.

The prosecution here rested their case, and the Court requested the delense to call their witnesses.

witnesses.

Mr. Trude replied that most of his witnesses spoke Bonemian, and asked for an interpreter, and immediately inquired if there was any one in Court who could interpret.

In reply a man arose in the west end of the room, and Mr. Trude called him forward.

Mr. Mills objected, urging that the gentleman in question was a friend of the defendant and had sat beside Mr. Trude and advised with him during the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. Mills objected, urging that the gentleman in question was a friend of the defendant and had sat beside Mr. Trude and advised with him during the impaneling of the jury.

The Court sustained the objection, and a Mr. Bain, doing business at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, was sent for.

While waiting for an interpreter, the defense called W. H. Bail and Dr. F. DeCastro as to the character of the defendant. Mr. Bail testified that he had known Sparks for a number of years and that his reputation was good. Dr. DeCastro had visited Soarks' family professionally, and had never heard anything against his character until the late murder.

PROKOP HUDEK

was next sworn for the defense. He had known Soarks since May, and just after the murder examined the premises. He found the blinds of the house broken, and some indentations on the outside of the house, and some crushed coal in Wineberger's room, which had the appearance of having been thrown in. Mrs. Sparks asked him to examine the premises. There was a mark on the front door as if some hard substance had been thrown against it, and the other marks were in front of Wineberger's rooms.

In the absence of Mr. Bain, who could not be seared to interpret, Mr. Caspar was sworn in as interpreter, and Mrs. Mary Wineberger was called. Not being able to speak English her examination was tedious. She testified that she saws Sparks after he came from work on the evening of the murder, and after cating his tupper he laid down in the entry and smoked. She went to bed about 9 o'clock, and was wakened by her child screaming out in fright on account of some one striking the building. Her husband and Sparks went out to see what the more and after cating his tupper he laid down in the entry and smoked. She went to bed about 9 o'clock, and was watened by her child screaming out in fright on account of some one striking the building. Her husband and Sparks went out to see what the min and her her husband in the hentry has a shown her as the article in questing none, they return

was the next witness. On the night of the murder he went to bed about 8 o'clock. He was wakened at 11:30 by his child crying out, "Papa, they will kill us." He heard blows smaint the building, but did not know who make them. He went out with Sparks to see wan was going ou, but saw no one, and came back. In a lew minutes be heard the noise tanin, and again they went out, Sparks saving. "In ware him off," and fired three shots in the tirest. They saw Devitt come out of the alley, and he cursed Sparks, and said, "Now I've got lea." Witness cautioned Sparks against Devitt. whing him that he had weapons, and Devitt rabbed Sparks. Sparks got away from him, and herated backward, and witness here repeated such of the testimony of his wife. After the fault shot was fred there were some words, but second not understand what was said. Sparks her in boto his yard, and Devitt started and matter the witness. He ran about tweaty less and fell in the ditch, and never got up any word. He did not carse deceased after he fell, hat went directly to his room and waited for the police. On the cross-examination nothing has was elicted, except that the witness could intend some things said in English by lived, but nothing said by Sparks.

MIRS. RAGGIR PAZEL.

MIRS. RAGGIR

The Presention Present All Their Evi-

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Bankruptey, and Other Proceed-ings Yesterday.

A petition was filed in the bankruptey court yesterday by Eli F. Hollister, asking leave to join in the voluntary proceedings in bankruptey lately instituted by Selden H. Gorham, his former partner. lately instituted by Selden H. Gorham, his former partner. The petition states that for three years prior to March 1, 1878, he was engaged with Selden H. Gorham, and also with John F. Dwight, special partner, in the carpet and upholistery business at 231 State street, under the firm, name of Hollister & Gorham. Hollister and Gorham were the general partners and managed the business, while Dwight, as special partner, contributed \$20,000 in cash. On March 1 last the partnership expired by limitation. Hollister sold out to Gorham on the condition that the latter should manage the business and carry it on under the firm name of Hollister & Gorham till Juty 1, 1378, using the assets of the firm in an economical using the assets of the firm in an economical manner to pay off the liabilities. Hollister was

name of Hollister & Gorham till Juty 1, 1978, using the assets of the firm in an economical manner to pay off the liabilities. Hollister was to semain as an employe till the same date at a salary of \$150 a month and a three-cighth share in the profits. In January, 1878, the capital of Dwight and Hollister had been wiped out, while that of Gorham as nearly exhausted. An extension had been arranged, but was of no avail, and the firm was practically insolvent on March 1, 1878.

Gornam, on May 4, 1878, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptey, and scheduled all the assets of the late firm, together with his own, as his individual assets. The firm of Hollister & Gorham, on March 1, 1878, owed about \$36,927.72, while they had a large amount due them. Nearly all the firm debts are still unpand, and the firm creditors insist that Hollister is jointly liable for them together with Gorham. Gornam has also a large amount of individual debts which, will be proved up against him, to be paid out of the firm assets.

The schedules of Hollister, filed yesterday with his petition, show \$10,000 of secured and \$2,327.75 of unsecured individual assets, besides \$350 due on accommodation paper.

Judge Biodgett, on the filling of the petition, ordered a reference to Register Hibbard to take testimony and report whether Hollister should have leave to join in Gorham's proceedings. Testimony was accordingly being taken yesterday, and will be resumed at 11 a. m. to-day in the matter. The fight is between the individual creditors of Gorham, who ciaim that the conveyance of the firm assets by Hollister-to Gorham was bona fine, and that the assets thus became the individual assets of Gorham, to be divided soiely among them. The firm creditors, however, ciaim them as firm assets, and applicable solely to the payment of their claims.

B. Tooliff entered into copartnership together for the purpose of carrying on a general whole-sale grocery business under the firm name of Bliss, Moore & Co. The business continued until Dec. 31, 1874, when it w

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judges Blodgett and Gary will be in court as usual to-day.

Judge Williams was in court yesterday hearing the conclusion of the case of Fleming vs.

Morrison. He will probably be in court this

morning.

Joseph Burnett, of Boston. Mass., yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against Alphonzo J. Waiker, of Chicago, to restrain the intringement of Burnett's trademark for his Cocoaine preparation afor the hair. Walker is manufacturing an article which he calls Walker's Corcorine, but Burnett thinks the change in the name is only a shallow device to rob him of the benefits of invention.

CIRCUIT COURT.

device to rob him of the benefits of invention.
CIRCUIT COURT.
John Gunzenhauser sued J. K. Russell for \$2,000 in an action of covenant on a lease.
A judgment by confession was entered in favor of Boles, Fay & Conkey against Christian Hiebenthal for \$141.55.
Edward Oxman brought an action of trespass on the case for \$5,000 against Herman Kianowsky.

COUNTY COURT. COUNTY COURT.

In the County Court yesterday, another grind was taken at the tax cases. The objection considered was that of C. Kilmer to the village tax of hyde Park, because it was not levied within the first quarter of the fiscal year; also to the school tax of 1878, because the certificate was improperly signed. At to the other property, it was claimed that it was pending an appeal at the time the warrant was made up. The arguments had not been completed, but are to be continued to-day.

ments had not been completed, but are to be continued to-day.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Anna Hendrickson, letters were granted to Almera Bell and F. C. Bisbee, under boud for \$3,300.

In the estate of John Milne, letters were issued to Eliza Milne, under bond for \$4,100.

## CURRENT OPINION.

They do say, in Michigan, that Sam Cary can condense more ignorance into a single sentence than any orator who has appeared in that part of the world. Gen. Cary is a very able man. — Cincinnati Times.

If Grant, during his career as President, was enabled to turn over eight Southern Republican States to the Democracy, and place three others on the ragged edge, how long would be require, in the course of a third term, to turn over the Republican States of the North?—Cincianati Commercial (Ind.).

(ind.).

The business of setting up Grant as a andidate for the Presidency, in order to make use of the third-termscere for political capital against the Republican party, goes on in lively style in consequence of the failure of the Potter investigation. This performance is occasionally varied by a war dance over the renomination of President Hayes.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.).

The gifted Tarbox, who occupied a brief position in the public eye, once upon a time, as a Democratic Congressman from Massachusetts, disapproves of Butler's scheme for capturing the Deapproves of Massachusetts. He says: "If Gen. mocracy of Massachusetta. He says: "If Gen. Butler is a political widow, of the grass order, he should at least formally divorce himself from his keyublican bride before he seeks the Democratic

Hugh Hastings' latest story is that an o Hugh Hastings' latest story is that an old subscriber wrote to him to stop his newspaper on account of its hostility to Gov. Tilden. Hugh replied by letter: "My antagonism began in my youth, when from the wincow of Erastus Corning's store in Albaby I saw old Moses Tilden and his son come into town from Lebanon to sell herbs, and that boy Sam was pointed out to me as the chap who sold Joe Gould, the herb doctor, grated turnips for horseradish. I think Sam Tilden has been selling turnips for horseradish ever since."
The subscriber renewed.—Leng Branch Cor. New York Graphic (Ind.).

The New Orleans Times (Dam.) says of

The New Orleans Times (Dem.) says of Jefferson Davis' recent Secession and "Lost-Cause" address: "It will be read with interest all over the country; here, as the sad and reverent retrospect and loving vindication of a cause which was dear to us and for which we cheerfully suffered; at the North, as the utterance of a man who was the representative and ement of the Confederacy, and who still enjoy he respect and confidence of Southern people. We do not begradge the Northitz glory in the success that attended its efforts; we cannot think that we are called upon to forego the affectionate pride in which we hold a display of devotion and heroism unparalleled in the history of the world."

The exaggerated reports of business-de-

The exaggerated reports of business-de-pression and of men out of work have been under-going investigation by the Chief of the Laboi Bureau, with results every way encouraging. In reply to rumors current not long ago that 300,000 reply to rumors chrrent not long ago that 300,000 unemployed men were roaming about Massachusetts, Col. Wright stated, at a cuto-dinnor Saturday, that from 7,000 to 10,000 would include all who at this time are honestly seeking work. He was also assured that many of these would find regular work in the fall, when nearly all the mills in the State would be running on full time, for the first time in two or three years. The fear of improved machinery which has spring up lately has been stimulated by these gross exaggerations of the number of men out of work. If Col. Wright could bursue his inquiries in this quarter also, he would doubtless find that of the 10,000 who may now be nonestly seeking work, much the greater proportion owe their necessities to well-defined causes which would have been equally operative if the mechanical inventions of the last ton years had never been known.—Boston Advertiser.

The Democrats of Georgia have a tender way, of treating criminals of their own party which is in marked contrast to their violent abuse of Republicans who are simply charged with

which is in marked contrast to their violent abuse of Republicans who are simply charged with evasions of the law. Of this fact the case of Col. Jones, the late Democratic State Treasurer, is a striking example. A thorough examination of his books by the experts who have had the matter in charge shows that he is a deficiler to the time of \$253, 854, 45. In spite of this little "therepancy," however, he is still referred to in the Democratic newspapers as the "Honorable" Mr. Jones, and the money which he has not accounted for it talked of as his "indebtedness" to the State. Pending his trial, which, we are assured, will be "very eutertaining, as there is so much sympathy for the defendant," he is cautioned to keep up his spirits and remember that his friends are still faithful to him. In short, everybody seems ready to be his applogist, and Senator Hill his been retained as his counsel. How different all this would have been had "the Honorable" Jones over a negro County Anditor who was known to have stolen \$100 of the public funds. —New York Times (Rep.).

The Second Congressional District of Ohio promises this fail to be the scene of a most exciting political contest. It seems to be assured that Gen. Banning, better known as "the bounding Banning," who now misrepresents the district. through the aid of Eph Holland's repeaters, will be again nominated by the Democrats. Some more light has been turned upon Banning's record. A writer in the Enterprise of Clyde, O., says he was a conductor on a railroad during the War, and had a chance to see the sort of stuff Banning's virtue is made of. He declares that, when Banning was home from the army on recruiting duty, he devoted a greater part of his time to excirsions in search of pleasure: that in many cases Banning was accompanied by parties of ladies, and used the Government transportation certificates, which were furnished him for Government service, to pay the fares with. The abuse became so great that it was called to the attention of the authorities, and came near costing Banning his commission. Of course this was a long time ago, and Banning was not then a ferocious army-reformer. Banning will be colleged to run against ex-Gov. Young, who is deservedly one of the most popular Republicans in ail Obio. The party is said to be a unit in favor of Mr. Young, and there is no donot that ne will poil the full German vote. This combination ought to elect him by a decided majority. The Second Congressional District of Ohio

Samuel Bliss & Co., of which they were the memoers, and also the assets of Bliss, Moore & Co., and a claim against Moore & Go. and a claim against Moore & Go. and a claim against Moore & Go. and a claim against Moore & Go.

In the same court Thaidens P. Stanwood Brought an action of assumpsit for \$50,00 against Samuel Bliss, Alexander P. Moore, and Whitiam B. Tophiff.

French, Shaw & Co., pesterdar flied his report of the saie of the assets. Blankrupter of French, Shaw & Co., pesterdar flied his report of the saie of the assets. He has received, duly receipted, claims against the estate amounting to \$20,253.76, and \$5,673.16 rought of the saie of the assets. He has received while this withdraws law going on had at not been frought to pay out the composition of 15 cents on the dollar and the costs, and he has quit-claimed the Shaw real estate and delivered up the Todd bond for cancellation, as provided by the order of court. Mr. Jenkins now holds the foregoing funds, together with the cash assets on hand, for the purpose of paying out the composition. Judge Blodgett confirmed the report.

William M. Clarce, now residing at \$39. Chicago avenue, and doing duty as a salesman, but formerly proprietor of the Pairfax Mills, on the corner of Hubbard and Jefferson streets in this city, was the only one to ask for an adjuderation as a bankrupt y esterday. His secured debts are schuled at \$5,000, and the unsecured at \$6,001.67. He has no assets.

Kobert E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee for William Coates kitchie, as well as for John Garrick; William H. Moore for Mason & Mills; and Gorge W. Campbell for Peter Keller.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Judges Blodgett and Gary will be in court as and lookey.

Judges Blodgett and Gary will be in court as and lookey.

Judges Blodgett and Gary will be in court as and lookey.

Judges Blodgett and Gary will be in court as and lookey.

Judges Blodgett and Gary will be in court as and lookey. The celebration of Independence-Day at

Yale, on "Tramps," in the current NewBuolander. What to do with the tramp is, he
argues, a very different question from that suggested by the Communistic movements. "The
great body of Communistic movements. "The
great body of Communistic movements. "The
great body of Communistic movements." The
great body of Communistic movements. "The
great body of Communistic movements. "The
great body of Communistic movements." The
great body of Communistic movements.

The tramps, on the other hand, belong to what is essentially a swage tribe, in instincts, tastes, traditions, and codes. Its attitude
toward the better classes of society is like that of
Indian savages toward a peaceful and industrious
settlement of whites. Where the opportunity
offers comparative security from punisament, they
recognize no laws, and give full play to
their savage instincts. They always come
to the front the work mischief whenever
the Communist's theories lead to a
social outbreak. Christianity, which has also
reclaimed some races of savages, has yet to show
what it can do with "these Arabs of the clites and
Apaches of the country,—these savages of our civilization." The tribe is composed of the dregs of
society, the settlings which, from whatever cause,
refuse to be purified or refined, but remain at the
bottom, transmitting their propensities and instincts to future generations, and absorbing into
the ranks the laggards in the race of civilization
and progress. In feudal times the beggary and
nauperlist tinct was greatly developed by a mistaken refigious sentiment.

"Savage tribes have
no paupers and few beggars; in the struggle for existence the unfortunate go to the wail." Indiscriminate alms-giving, which was taugat as a virtue, has unquestionably increased pauperism and
begging, and still continues to aid and pogerve the
evil.—Hartford Courant.

## THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 16.—Two machines for cutting tile drains—the patent of U. S. Randolph, of New Jersey—were received here on Monday. They were consigned to Mr. Prime. He has been working them to day. So far he tells us under very unfavorable circumstances, as mercury at 110, strange teams, such as mercury at 110, strange teams, and very hard ground, the machines give a strong hope of being just what we need. As soon as they are working smoothly, a general invitation will be extended through the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to witness these machines in operation. A circus could not have made a greater sensation than have these machines. The difference, however, is that the one will put money into our pockets, and the other draws it all off.

Spiritualistic Marriage. Spiritualistic Marriage.

Springfeld (Mas.) Resublican.

Mr. Perkins, the contestant in the famous Hardy-Perkins will case, was married at Boston Monday, by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, to Miss Mary G. Carlton, a healing medium, after a courtship peculiar to Spiritualists. Perkin never heard of her till two weeks ago, when a female medium told him his late wife would communicate with him through a Miss Carlton. He sought her out, and she went into a trance, during which his dead wife told him to ask Miss Carlton home to dinner. He did it, and his visitor went into another trance that lasted two hours, during which Mrs. Perkins that was told him to marry Miss Carlton, in order to better work out some purposes the dead and gone wife had in view, and she even fixed on the day for the ceremony and the minister, but they had to have it a couple of days earlier than the spirit said, to accommodate Dr. Miner.

Two Snakes Killing a Raccoon.

St. Louis Republican.

Two Snakes Killing a Raccoon.

St. Louis Republican.

A fishing party, on the banks of Shoal Creek,
Jasper County, Missouri, heard a noise in the
underbrush, and, going in the direction of the
sounds, saw a large coon and two large black
snakes in deadly combat, the former getting
the worst of the fight. One of the reptiles was
coiled around the coon's body, and whenever it
attempted to use its teeth the other angles

## TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

"Gath" Interviews the Hon. George H. Bo-ker, ex-Minister to Turkey and Russia, on the Anglo-Turkish Treaty—An Interesting

Survey of European Affairs.

Long Branch, July 14.—The Hon. George H. Boker, our Minister for several years to Turkey, afterward to Russia, under Gen. Grant, is stopping at Howland's Hotel, Long Branch. He is a man of letters, the author of several plays and poems, and was, in the day of Philadelphia's higher the most feweral of her literary prominence, the most favored of her galaxy in fortune and popularity.

I asked Mr. Boker if he would give me his no-

tion of the Angle-Turkish treaty recently sprung upon the world in the midst of a mild

sprung upon the world in the midst of a mild diplomatic pow-wow at Berlin.

Said Mr. Boker: "Poor Turkey has been plundered of her territory, and the Russians of their conquests, by the English."

"Does that indicate a sagacious Minister in Earl Beaconsfield!"

"He is a crafty, unprincipled, dramatic man, necessary to his party, though they despise him, and, as long as they had any other capable leader, the Tories kept him under. Yet Disraell seems to suft the temper of the times in raeli seems to suit the temper of the times in "What is that temper?"

Engiand."

"What is that temper?"

"The English public seem willing to pour out their money for the general game of advantage and expansion; and this is only another notable victory of the purse,—a little meaner than other such purchases, because it robs both the ally and the rival."

"What is to be the effect of this protectorate over Asiatic Turkey by England?"

"One effect, I suppose will be to make England spend a great deai of money, but her trade will penetrate there, and somewhat increase her markets. The Turks in Asia will hereafter be the object of Russian intrigue and English surveillance. It is not probable that any definite settlement of the Eastern question is attained by the treaty; it is only another step forward or backward."

"Have you ever been in Cyprus?"

"No; that is almost the only part of Turkey in Europe I did not visit. It is an advantageous military possession, and, with dibraltar, gives England two of the great postions on the Mediterranean—the opening of the pocket and the bottom of it."

"Is the Valley of the Euphrates adaptable for a railroad without great expense!"

"It is a very unitealthy vailey, subject to overlow, marshy, and debilitating. Yet this occupation of Cyprus will probably result in the building of a railroad from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gdif."

"Have you read the remarks attributed to Schouvaloff in the Berlin Convention that there

to the Persian Gdif."

"Have you read the Fremarks attributed to Schouvaloff in the Berlin Convention that there is imminent danger to Europe in arming the Asiatic hordes with modern rifles and artiflered?"

Asiate nordes with modern rines and artiflery!"

"If he said that," said Mr. Boker, "it was a little foxy. Russia herself has been eminent for arming the nercest warriors of Asia, and I have no doubt she will do it again, further on, as a means of antagohizing England in Asiatic Torston?"

as a means of antagonizing England in Asiatic Turkey."

"Did you see, in your long residence in Turkey, no escape for that country from its pending partition!"

"No; everything was in the dry-rot. The people themselves were resigned to their fate. The Turks would say: "Our Empire in Europe is doomed, but it will survive our own generation. We need not make ourselves miserable. Dotte far nieule—happy repose—is the life of the

processime for the war,—relier for Turkish Caristians,—have been successful. Their pointical objects may have been defeated or postponed."

"Is it entirely reasonable for the Russians to demand an outlet on the Mediterranean?"

"Yes. Their great rivers which drain their best regions, and their best navigable seas, discharge into the Mediterranean. I lived in both Constantinople is decidedly preferable. It has natural drainage, a sort climate, and a magnificent harbor. St. Petersburg, built in the swamps, is miasmatic, and, to me, was a horrid climate."

"But, Mr. Boker, is it not possible that a hardy people like the Russians might lose their vigor of character, like the Turks, if they were to place their Capital on the Bosphorus?"

"Well, the Romans broke their Empire to pleces by establishing themselves at Constantinople. Asiatic seductions, and the genus of oppression resident about the Straits, have heretofore prevailed over Roman, Greek, and Turk; yet I should think Nature intended Constantinople to be one of the greatest clies of the world. When I lived in Constantinople it was entertaining to see how ignatieft, the Russian Minister, rivaled Sir Henry Eilhott, the English Minister, rivaled Sir Henry Eilhott, the English Minister, rivaled Sir Henry Eilhott, the English Minister, swaled Sir Henry Eilh

they steal, and the poor are ground into the dust. Justice has little to do with any part of dust. Justice has little to do with any part of rural administration. The agriculturist is roobed aimost of subsistence. The Christians suffered abominably. The Pashas, as you probably know, are the Major-Generals of Turkey; the Beys are Colonels."

"Do these men of affairs still believe in the legend and creed off Mohammed!"

"No; the Pashas are generally skeptics."

"As to the two sovereigns, Czar and Sultan, which is the most able and enlightened!"

"On! the Czar. Alexander is a man of steady business-lubits and dispatch. He works as

"On the Cast. Alexander is a man of steady business-habits and dispatch. He works as lard as a merchant, many hours a day. He is deservedly respected and beloved, the is not only conscious, like the Sultan, of the existence of gross ignorance, corruption, and oppression in his Government, but he labors all the while to recreas it. A man of less fullness of character might survey the gloomy prospect in despair. Yet education is soreading in Russia, and literature is already born."

"Is there not an American College at Constantinopiet"

"Is there not an American College at Constantinopie!"

Yes, there is what is called the Roberts College, but it is for Christian Armeniaus; and Bulgarians. Many of these Bulgarian youths are bright lads. The creation of two or three new and independent States in European Turkey will be a great temporary benefit to their lahabitants, though I suppose these conferring sovercize will name the ruicers."

"What do you consider the greatest defects of Russian society?"

"Bigotry is one great curse. They possess, like the Catholics, a vicarious priesthood, which takes the responsibility of men's natures on their shoulders. That priestcraft destroys the natures of womes, and the poor, and extends

and the corrupt officials."

"Speaking of women, are the Turks polygramous!"

"Not generally. One wife is the rule. I surpose the Turkish women are happy with their lot. They ought to be, because they are brought up in profound ignorance."

"Mr. Boker, is there a general knowledge of the United States in Russia, and good feeling for us!"

"Among the educated there is a knowledge and a sense of mutualty. I suppose there are multitudes of Russians, however, who never heard of us."

"Do you think our previous consideration for Russia has been misplaced!"

"No. They are bravely grappling with great frontier problems, like ourselves, and creating civilization where barbarism has always been indigenous. They have loyally liked us, and there is a field for us in Russia."

"But do you not think that the English, through their recent numerous publications on Russia, such as the book cailed 'The Russians of To-Day,' have sapped much of our respect for the moral character of the Russian people, religion, and Government?"

"I dare say that is so. A good deal there ought to be exposed. I have read Wallace's book on Russia, and it is creditable and correct."

"Is the feeling in Russia bitter against England?"

"Yes. It is the universal passion to repay that nation which has put at naught the great sacrifices of the Russian people. The war against Turkey was very economically conducted, and cost only about 1.000,000 roubles per day. A rouble is about 75 cents. But it cost Russia to get ready to tight England 3,000,000 roubles aday. The expense broke Russia down. England's interference has virtually bankrupted Russia for the present."

"Do you consider that the Crimean war was effective to injure Russia?"

"It did one thing beyond doubt, it broke down the idea that Russia was a perfectly defensible State, impregnable against invasion."

"Have we in America any such ever-pending questions of evil as Europe!"

"O no. This is essentially the poor man's country. It is the only country with a reasonable basis of government and educ

#### A. H. STEPHENS.

How He Was Received in Jefferson County

Georgia—Tone of His Speech.
Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.
SANDERSVILLE, Ga., July 11.—Yesterday was a big day at Wadley, Ga., such a one as was doubtless never seen before, nor will be again until the bero of the occasion, Mr. Stephens, nakes another visit there two years from not The entire population of the village, the citizens of Jefferson County for twenty miles around, and crowds of people for fifty miles up and down the Central Railroad, numbering in all at least 3,000, gathered there to pay their respects and regard to Georgia's great commoner, their Representative in Congress, who by previous appointment was to address them at noon. It was not only the largest and most orderly assembly of people that I ever saw gathered together in a village so small, but decidedly the finest-looking and most itelligent. These ways great their and most itelligent. There were present the best people of Jefferson County, and many of the leading citizens of Burke, Washington, Emanuel, and Johnson Counties, and, in all, this vast body reflected well upon the high civilization of our State. Such an audience was

for arming the hercest warriors of Asia, and I have no doutt sies will do its again, further on, as a means of antagonizing England in Asiatic Turkey. The consequence of that country from its pending partition?

"No; exerything was in the dry-rot. The people themselves were resigned to their fate. The Turks would say: "Our Empire in Europe is doomed, but it will survive our own generation. We need not make ourselves miserable. Done for ancient—happy typone—is the life of the Turk. He takes little pleasure in the nervous to the most of Europe in the season."

"Still there must be politics in Turkey!"

"There is chiefly a religious kind of politics connected with the faith. There was a young Turkin part, ted, when I was there, by Midnas I was there by Midnas I was the provinces. I often talked to the former Sultan, Abdul Astron. He necessity of roorganizing his Government, especially in the matter of taration. You must tax the rish, I said to him. You it can the necessity of roorganizing his Government, especially in the matter of taration. You speak, Air. Boker, of the rich. Are there rich neopie in Turkey!"

"Yos, many of them. Some derived their wealth through holding political office. Others inherited wealth and lands. The poor, the trick of the poor of the soil, are so much oppressed by the tar-collectors that agriculture, almost the soil, are so much oppressed by the tar-collectors that agriculture, almost the soil, are so much oppressed by the tar-collectors that agriculture, almost the soil, are so much oppressed by the tar-collectors that agriculture, almost the soil, are so much oppressed by the tar-collectors that agriculture, almost the soil of the poor, the soil of the poor, the poor of the soil ar

## CONKLING'S CAMPAIGN.

"Onelda's Favorite Son" in Great Trouble, and Girding Himself for the Fray—A Bad Split in Republican Councils—What the Results May Possibly Be. Correspondence & New York World (Dem.). UTICA, July 15.—The tidings of the revolu-

tion in the New York Custom-House took the politicians here by surprise. Administration men had not given the President credit for daring to make a move while the Potter investiga tion was in progress, and had severely criti cised his apparent inactivity under the attacks of the Radical wing of his own party. On the other hand, the Conkling faction had concluded that Hayes was afraid of Senator Conkling, and would be satisfied to wage a war of mas-terly inactivity against him. The re-moval of Arthur and Cornell was, therefore, a terribly unexpected blow to the favorite son of Oneida. Senator Conkling returned to Utica two weeks ago, and remained in the strict seclusion of his home for several days. Then he went to New York to consult the leaders of his cohorts and to arrange his plan of battle. Last Tuesday he returned home. plan of battle. Last Tuesday he returned home, riding up from the depot on a bargage-wagon, with a boid touch of "the pride that apes humility." Since then he has not emerged from his bouse, but immediately on his arrival bargagers announced that he was prepared for action; that he had made up his mind to win; and that, as he had control of the State Committee and most of the County Committees, they would like to see what the Administration men proposed to do.

men proposed to do.

It was said a few weeks ago that the Senate men proposed to do.

It was said a few weeks ago that the Senator might decline to be a candidate for re-election because his private legal business demanded his attention, and rumor added that he was about to remove to New York City and attach himself to a legal firm there. But, if he ever had such an idea, he has abandoned it now, and will go into the battle this sail with all his forces. His friends have recovered themselves partially since they first heard the announcement that they had lost the sinews of war at the Custom-House, and now they go about saying that this move of the President will create capital for Conking by exciting public sympaths. But they are unable to show how it will create votes, and votes are saily needed, especially in this vicinity.

From present indications Oneida County will send four Democrats to the next Assembly. It ought to send three Republicans, properly; but the Conking organ here, which has degenerated into a mere slop or puerie wrath, has intensified the mutual bitteruess of feeling, and the anti-Conking Republicans will vote for Democratic Assemblyman sooner than allow any man to go to Albany who will give his vote to the present Senator. This is a fact of which everybody is aware. The first question asked of any candidate for the Assembly

any man to go to Albany who will give his vote to the present Senator. This is a fact of which everybody is aware. The first ques-tion asked of any candidate for the Assembly will be as to his vote for Senator and his position in regard to Hayes' Administration, and he will be dealt with accordingly. No Conkling As-semblyman can be elected in Oneida County this fall under any conceivable combination of

creumstances. The only modification of the above programme may be the election of a Workingman's candidate for Assembly from the Utics District. This city elected a Workingman as Mayor last spring, and a good man may alip in here, as well as at Syracuse, Rochester, Elmira, and some other points. It is within the possibilities that twelve or fifteen of these mea may hold the balance of power in the next Assembly, and may decide the Senatorship. It is possible, but it must be added that it is not probable.

One great puzzic to the Conkling leaders is what to do about a State Convention. They are aware that the Administration has a much stronger hold on the Republicans of the State than it had a year ago, since nothing succeeds like success, and the title of Mr. Hayes is now assured. If they hold a Convention, and Mr. George William Curtis again offers his resortion indorsing the Presidential title and reasserting the Cincinnati platform, they may not be able to cry if down. Fearing this result they are disinclined to allow any Convention, but prefer to let the State Committee act, hoping that party discipline will keep their lines straight, and that the cohesion of party spoils will prevent the loss of any Assemblymen thereby.

This fall, in addition to losing the Assembly delegation from this county, the Republicans, weighted down by Conklingiam, will lose their Congressman from this district. Judge Bacon, the present meumbent, was barely elected through the weight of his character and money. He cannot get a renomination, and he will make no effort to obtain it. Louis Lawrence has spent some \$40,000 on the Conkling organ during the past year in the hope of obtaining the nomination for Congress, but his personal unpopularity is so great that his own chaue dare not present his name. They are perfectly frank in saying that they cannot afford it, because he would be cut in every direction. Mr. Conkling would like to see Theodore 8. Pomeroy nominated, and the latter, it is understood, would "put up" something for the

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 18.—The Executive Committee of Regents to-day appointed Calvin Thomas, of Grand Rapids, instructor in Greek at a salary of \$900, in place of A. H. Pattengill, who has been Assistant Professor of Greek for several years at a salary of \$1,800. The Assistseveral years at a salary of \$1,800. The Assistant Professorship is abolished. Prof. Pettie was appointed Professor of Mining and Engineering. T. R. Chase, of Detroit, was employed to compile a catalogue containing the names of all graduates of the University since its organization. J. M. B. Sill, of Detroit, was appointed a referee for the Regents in the division of the Beai-Steene collection, one-half of which the Regents take in liquidation of the judgment against Rose.

How Barnum Became a Tcetotaler.

Mr. P. T. Barnum told a reporter of the Buffalo Courier, in these words, how he came to be a tectotaler: "One evening, in 1847, I went to Saratoga with a party of friends, and, without noticing what I was coming to, suddenly found myself talking thick. I knew that I was boory. The next morning I said i sever should drink another drop of itquor, and I never have. I did not at the time stop drinking champagne; I did not at the time stop drinking. I became from that day very much interested in the cause of temperance, and was instrumental in getting the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin to lecture on the subject at Bridgeport. To my surprise, the chief target of his eloquence was moderate drinkers and ebampagne-suppers. It changed my views considerably, and the next morning I took Dr. Chapin into my wine-cellar, and told him to look at the effect of his arguments. I had knocked the heads off all my champagne-bottles. He was astonished, and said he thought I was a tectotaler. "I am," I replied."

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Officer in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saurdays. until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saurdays:
J. & R. SiMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-scond-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-ay,
RUBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue laisand-ay, corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Dewier, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

TOR SALE A THOROUGHLY FINISHED TWO-story and basement brick residence, on Michigan-av, near Sixte-nth-st., 4156,000 cash. S. H. KER-FOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st. FOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-94.

I OR SALE—\$115 PER FOOT WILL PURCHASE 49
feet south-front on Warren-8v., west of Paulina-st.
laquire of JOHN A. BARTLETT, 23, 162 Washington.

FOR SALE-S100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalie-st., Room 4.

DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Ran ph-st.. near Clark. Boom 5 and 6. Established 1834 CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLD-SAID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 99 kast Madison-st. Established 1863. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OB \$1,000 AND UP wards on good city improved property. Inquir at UNION TRUST COMPANY. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting room of the Tribuna. CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company. Tribune Company.

WANTED—\$1,800 FOR FIVE TEARS AT 8 PEB cent, secured by first-class real estate within forty miles of Chicago Address X 21, Tribune office. \$500 sums on hand to loan on city real estate at best rate. J. H. EOF F, 14 Reaper Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR LAplane and bath.

1.50 Per week, with use of plano and bach.

153 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD,
one large, nicely-furnished room, suitable for
one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

270 SUPERIOR-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED
front room with board in private family.

South Side.
200 WABASH-AV-A NICE ASSORTMENT OF board size.

Day on the rent. With or without board. Day board also.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$5, \$5.50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2.50; day board, \$3.50; lodging, 50c.

E NGLISH HOUSE. 31 WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST single rooms and board in the city for \$5; transcuts, \$1 per day; restaurant tickets (21 meals), \$4.

N EVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV—er day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day cosms, \$4 per week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—AND FURNISHED HOOM IN FAMILY
be where there are no gentlemen boarders by a married lady. Best references given. Terms not to exceed 87 per week. Address, with full particulars. A
85, Tribune office.

Planos of DIFFERENT MAKES FOR SALE ON easy terms, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts. D-HAND PIANUS AND ORGANS AT GHEAT bargains, on time payments, a warercome of bargains, and adams at a comparation of the bargains, and a comparation of the ba

BUSINESS CHANCES. OMPLETE STOCK OF CHOICE GROCERIES FOR sale; big bargain. Call at once or address R. 70 Adams-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST and best located in Des Moines. Lows; stock about St. 600: in good shape; terun was. For full particulars call at 14 State-st., or address F. D. BOOTH. Des Moines, 10wa.

FUR SALE—IN ST. PAUL. MINN., GUY'S SAMplet Loop and Restaurant, with or without the building; long lease of ground. This is the finest place west of Chicago without any exception; location extra: long established and doing a tip-top business. Easy terms to the right man. Good reasons for seiling. Address GUY M. SALSAURY, St. Paul, Minn. THE MANUFACTURER OF A GARMENT OF IM-senare merit, suitable for workingmen and others, death a party to manage and courtof the business here: \$1,000 cash capital required. Inquire at 83 Fifth-av., basement.

UCTION SALE, EXCHANGE, AND PRIVATE sales of horses, buggles, etc., dully at 10 a. m., at Tweifth-st. Horse Market, 271 West Tweifth-st. FOR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, JUMP-seat, side-har, and all kinds of new and second-hand luggies, top and open neitvery wargons; part cash and time; painting and repairing; all work warrounds to J. HULL, corner Archer av. and Iwenty-fourth at. POR SALE—CHEAP-A GOOD SQUARE BOX-EN.
spring coan & Tenbrocke top buggy, harness, ar
nay-cutter. Stable real 435 West Washington-st. WANTED-POR CASH-BAY OR BROWN Ho that has record 30; weight 1,000 to 1,000; be sound in all respects. Address A 93, Tribune of

SEWING MACHINES. OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half prior, an warranted. Loan office, 125 clark-st., Room 2.

POR BOOKS OF TO CHAPIN'S. CORNER MADIson and Dearborn-sia. A larger stock than any
two stores of the kind in Chinago.

STORAGE.

PIRE-PROOF WARKHOUSE, 180 WEST MOXBOEsts, for furniture, merchandise, carriagos, etc. Loans
sts, for furniture, merchandise, carriagos, etc. Loans

WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY FOR CO house, not over 16 years. Address is writing A 30. Tribune office.

WANTED-GOOD BARBER AT 808 COTTAG Grove-av., near Thirty-minth-st. Steady em

Employment Agencies

WANTED - 500 SALIROAD LABORRES, FOR
WISCOMIN, Miscomin, also for C. A. 6 St.
Louis extension. \$1.40 and \$1.65 per day. Free fare,
at J. H. Spelibeck. 21 West Handolph-st. at J. H. SPEHBECK. 21 West Eandolph-st.

WANTED—15 RAILHOAD LABOHERS FOR C. &
A. R. Leave at noon. 20 farm hands, at \$1
per day and board. 50 wood choppers, at \$1 per cord.
Free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—200 RAILEGAD LABOHERS FOR Wisconts, illinois, and sifesourt. Free fare. 10
farm hands. MORKIS & CO., 85 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 GOOD TRACKlayer; 20 section hands; free fare; foreman goes
with the men. Also 10 farm hands, I gardener, and 1
boy for farm. All will receive the highost wages. Call
at 70 South Canal-st, HAIGHT & KEMP. WANTED-AT 145 FIFTH-AV, 50 LABORERS FOR railroads, sawmills, and farms. Call to-day. WANTED-AT 145 FIFTH-AV., FIFTY STRONG men for railroads and saw-mills; free transporta-tion; must leave this evening.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—THE MANITOBA WAYE HAS COME, and our agents are making money those cool days. A chance for a few more. ALFRED JUDSON, 7 Tribune Building.

WANTED—AT NEW TROTTING-PARK, WAST Of Central Park, on Madison-st., good inhorers to dig trenches and post-holes. Come with pieks and shovels. P. J. SEXTON, Contractor. W ANTED—CANVASSERS FOR GOODS OF ACTual necessity. Best seiling line in America; pays
\$3 to \$6 daily. Hoom 38, 133 Washington-st.

W ANTED—WE HAVE THE FASTEST SELLING
with local and traveling agents for the Western and
Southern States. Address 208 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

MANTED—A PHISTED A PRIMARY. WANTED—A LIMITED NUMBER OF FIRST-class agents to introduce a staple article in lili-nois. Pays well. Call and examine at zoom 2 Ash-land Block. land Block.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A TEAM.
Will pay \$10 and board. Colored boy preferred.
443 West Washington-et.
WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER WHO HAS HAD
wome experience in writing business letters. Address A &2, Tribuse office.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL BOR GENEAL HOUSEWORK at 5321 Wentworth-av., Englewood. WANTED-A COMPETENT GREUT TO DO WAS H-ing, and ironing, and up-stairs work; good refer-ences required. Apply at 541 West Adams-st. WANTED-AT TREMONT HOUSE, THREE GIRLS to wash dishes and two girls in fruit pantry. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK WHERE there are small children. 367 South Halsted-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL: MUST BE A GOOD WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN COOK. APPLY, with references, to 455 Dearborn-av., north of Division-at. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 118 South Green-s. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK: references required. Inquire at 300 West Mon-WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in a small family. 333 Version-av.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three adults. 93 Lincoln-av. WANTED—A NICE TIDY NURSE GIRL 14 TO 16 years old. German or Scandinarian girl preferred. Apply at 1165 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth. WANTED-WET NURSE. APPLY AT OFFIC of Dr. F. H. DAVIS, 65 East Randolph-st., cor

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family at 1000 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

Wanted—A Pirest-Class Ironer and Go
bundle washer at Nevada Hotel, 150 Wabash-Wanted-An Succellaneous.
Wanted-An Succellaneous.
West Side; \$10. Molistics. Hall & Cu., & Madisonstit. Updates.

St., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY'S MAID, GERMAN OR French; must know how to serve about the house and to sew. Cad at No. 614 Michigan-av.

WANTED—10 ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES TO go on the stage, to leave the city: I will furnish sail wardrobe. Address all letters LOLA. Sherman House. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—10 GIRLS 15 YEARS OF AGE. ON hight work GARFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., 59 West Washington-st. CO., 50 West Washington-st.
WANTED-TWO STITCHERS ON CHILDREN'S
shoes to take work bome; also, one good smartboy to learn the shoe trade. Apply in rear of 200 South
Green-st.

Book keepers, Clerks, &cc.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined; accounts adjusted, posiing, etc., attended to day-time or evening, by a thorough accountant. Address A by Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN, COMMIssion, or vholessie house by a well-educated young
man of 21; has had careful business training, is a good
penman, lives at home, and is free from bad baotis;
can keep a set of books. Address A 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, to do light work for her board; country preferred; understands all kinds of famey work and sewing. Address A 34. Tribune omce.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 91 Kucker-st. SITUATION WANTED-AS CHAMBERMAID OR CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN COMPETENT COMPETENT AMERICAN COMPETENT SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIGL TO DO GEN-eral housework. Please let me know immediately. Address A 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT\_HOUSES.

West Sides

D RENT-526 ADAMS-ST.-TEN-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, large los, good berry, sid in the cr. s/Fa.r. & D.di/vod. 116 Lacalie-st. Order. SPRAR & DEIVER. 116 LASAIF-ST.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-3-STORY BRICK house 38 Harvard-st.; \$12, 3-story brick 17 Grea-shaw-st.; \$12, 3-story brick 400 Western-av.; \$10, store 435 Western-av.; \$10, store 435 Western-av.; \$7, 6 large rooms over same. Inquire at 386 Western-av.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-8 ROOMS, NEWLY CALCIMINED, IN brick bullding 758 Michigan av., close to Twenty-second-st.; will -rent single rooms. J. MENRY & JACOB Wall., 92 Washington-st. TO RENT-52 PER WEEK, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, nicely-furnished rooms, cool, well ventilated, and lighted from the outside. 376 State-31.

To RENT-5LEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR Ingle, with or without board, at Hotel Branswick, wabasis as. TO RENT-875 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO ROOMS: TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Handolph-st., Room 30 TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-WILL ERNT ONE-HALF OF FURNISH-ed office correct Dearborn and Kandolph-Ma. Room 5, second floor; one of the linest offices in the city. WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-4 OR 5 UNFURNISHED rooms, south of Thirty-first-st., east of State, by young married couple; no emidden; permanent if suited. Hills, G. & N. W. By, U. S. Yards.

LOST AND POURS. LOST AND PCCIPTODOG LOST-ON MONDAY MONING, HAN
away from the corner of Michigan-av. and Park
row, a large-sized olus Says terrier dog, answering to
the name of "Budd." Any one recarding min to No.
10 Park row will be handsomely rewarded.

House third park row will be handsomely rewarded.

House the good park row hand be hand to his risk risk
was let wednesday at 6, in 1.5 young man giving
the name of deorge Duty. Buggy was made by the orge
to Miller & Sons, timeinath of, dark green running
gear and triaming, three-bowed top, with five leaves
in each spring. Lewart for information. HARVEY
ROGERTON, Grand central Stanies, 30 Fourteenta-st. OST—A LADY'S GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN'S LANGUAGE OF CONTINUES AND CHAIN'S EAST OF CONTINUES AND CHAIN'S EAST OF CONTINUES AND CHAIN'S LANGUAGE WILD PROPERTY LOCKET AND CHAIN'S EAST OF White Continues and Continues a L, and to suitably rewarded.

OST—ONYX SLEEVEBUTTON, WEDNESDAY

overing, on Madison—st. or vicinity of new Courttouse. Reward by addressing COOK, 153 South Mar-

ket-st.

OST-THUESDAY AFTERNOON, A PACKAGE
containing buff grenadine. Please return to Mrs.
J. G. GOODELCH. 418 Michigan av. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. THE MITCHELL OIL STOVE. WITH 4-BOLE TO for cooking, does the work for your family as a expesse one ceal per hour for face! in seed to seat a the kitchen. Manufactured of MACLEAN & Mis-Teller, 55 State-st., Obligato. TO EXCHANGE.

WILL TRADE A FINE BUSINESS HOUSE FOI furniture; must be new and first-class. "Address for the days D. 185 Pearloon-st."

ENTS WANTED-HUNTER'S BOTARY FLO and meal effort; eleven household articles of ir retail and sample price. 65 cents. 174 Last dicago.

PASTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED-GOOD BUSINESS MA with capital in grain commission business well a tablished. Communications strictly conference. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evansus Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-routil receive prompt attention. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offic

YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mo-PARIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere H. MARLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. BENEY F. GILLIO, Agent. BAN FRANCISCO, Cal. -Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS. Hooley's Theatre. andolph street, between Clark agement of Miss Clara Morris and th

New Chicago Theatre. t. between Randolph and Lake. Variety SOCIETY MEETINGS

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hal 122 Lasalic-et. Stated Communication this (Friday verbing, at 75 o'clock, for business and work on the f. C. Degree. Visito's cordially invited. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKEL. Secretary. LINCOLN PARK LODGE, No. 611, A. F. and A. M.

WASBINGTON CHAPFER. No. 48, R. A. M.—Spo-lal Composation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, or work on the Pass and M. E. Degree. Visiting Com-aniohs cordially invited. By order the M. R. H. P. CHARLES B. WRIGHT.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 99%.

At the meeting of the Common Council last evening no action was taken on the Police Superintendency question, which goes over until next Monday.

Reports from the Heat Belt indicate that it has extended eastward and reached the cities of the Atlantic coast. New York and Philadelphis are now in the first stages of the trouble through which Chicago has just passed, and which in St. Louis has been maerially modified.

Lord BEACONSFIELD formally submitted the treaty of Berlin to the House of Lords yesterday, and delivered a lengthy speech in expianation and defense of the treaty and of the part borne by England in the work of the Congress. His efforts were directed toward strating that Russia's concession were of vital consequence and great value to Turkey and Great Britain, while Russia's ins were matters of comparatively minor dvantage and importance.

Three deaths from yellow fever have occurred at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and three men are now sick in the hospital with the ease. The six were employed on the receiving-ship Vermont, which was moored at a dock where ballast from Cuba and other where operations with a dredging-machine had brought to the surface noxious sewage deposits. It is to these causes that the breaking out of the scourge is traced, and it ted that its further spread will be prevented by the active measures being taken by the health authorities.

of 4 per cent bonds has increased so rapidly of late that the Treasury force is inadequate to fill the orders as fast as they are received Notice is given, however, that the delay arising from this cause does not work to the letriment of purchasers, as interest on all therefor, and not from the date of their issue. It is the intention of the Secretary to use every exertion to meet all subscrip tions promptly, and arrangements to that end will soon be effected. Yesterday's subscriptions aggregated over \$1,000,000.

A special committee, consisting of five each from the North and South Divisions has been appointed to consider the question of disturbing the fire-limits by permitting the erection of wooden buildings in the outer districts. Thanks to the care taken by the presiding officer of the Council to leave in the minority the demagogue element of the that the mischievous movement is certain to be squelched, the majority being unalterably opposed to any deviation from the strict prohibition contained in the present Fire

Italy now appears to be disgruntled be cause, since the division, there is no Turkey upon her plate. Her peculiar cause of dis content appears to be jealousy of Austria. having obtained Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy now thinks she should have a slice off the frontier of Austria ad joining her, because there happen to be ome Italians there, which is about as reason able as it would be for France to demand New Orleans because some French people live there. The claim of Italy is a hopeless one, for Austria will fight to the last man before she will give up an inch of the dominions which she has held for centuries. Italy undoubtedly might have a portion of Albe to the south of Dalmatia, which is inhabited by races descended from the old Greeks and nans; but that she should expect to take ion of Slavic Austria because Austria taken a part of Slavic Turkey, is cer-

tainly very remarkable. E. L. Weber, in addition to being a failure as a witness on his own account, proves to be a bad investment all around for the New York party who furnished the money with which to "organize" testimony against the arrival of the Pottes Sub-Committee in New Orleans. Wiber as a financial agent and blessing upon their wings, and suffering humanity took in great draughts of the brace was worse than WEEER as a witness. He had bad luck with colored witnesses who day, confirming what Dula had said the day before concerning WEBER's prodigality with the contents of the bar'l." This witness, T. M. J. CLARKE, formerly Recorder of Mortgages in East Felicians Parish, was offered \$175 in said good morning with new emphasis, for the morning was good indeed. cash and a position worth \$75 per month if he would recant his testimony concerning

timidation and violence before the Howa nmittee in 1876, and would recon-testimony before the present Sub-as Weers should dictate. Another witness, also colored, testified yester day to a similar experience with WEBER. What with BUTLER in Washington and WEBER in New Orleans, the Den has fallen into queer hands.

A conflict of jurisdiction State and Federal Courts is imminent in South Carolina, where four revenue officers have been indicted in the State Court for killing a moonshiner who fired upon them while attempting an arrest. The Circuit Judge refuses to transfer their cases to the United States Court, upon the curious theory that the killing was done by the officers as a act of self-defense, and not in the perform ance of their duties. The United States law provides a way for transferring such cases and when it comes to a writ of habeas corpu n the hands of a United States Marshal there will be no alternative for these South Carolina haters of all revenue officials but to hand them over.

An interesting issue of veracity has sprung up between Earl DERBY and Lord SALISBURY. The former, in a speech delivered yesterday in the House of Lords, asserted that among the questions upon which he could not agree with his colleagues in the British Cabine was a proposition that England should suddenly and secretly seize Cyprus and point on the main land, by the aid of the freshly-imported Indian troops stationed at Malta, and without the foreknowledge or consent of the Sultan .- an act which DEEBY correctly asserts would have startled all Europe at that time. DEEBY would not consent to the high-handed enterprise, and resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. SALISBURY in reply denied that such a step was ever discussed in the Cabinet, and DERBY reiterated the declaration that it was seriously contemplated, adding that he had in his possession notes of the discussion taken by himself. Salisbury accuses Derby of having a bad memory, and there the matter rests at present.

OLD PROBABILITIES VINDICATED.

There is a disposition on the part of many people to scoff at OLD PROBABILITIES as gay deceiver, and to charge him with nonfulfillment of contract, because he intimated that a cold wave was coming down from Manitoba, which has not yet put in an appearance, our present wave of lower tempersture being due to the kindly offices of the breezes of Hudson's Bay. Before condemn ing the old gentleman, he should have a full and fair hearing. On Tuesday morning O. P. announced: "For the Upper Lake region Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, warm south arly, veering to colder northwest, winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer." Twentyfour hours elapsed, and, it must be confessed O. P. did not fulfill his prediction. He mad noble effort, but only succeeded in inducing few weak-looking clouds to make their appearance in the west, out of which rain could not have been squeezed by any amount of pressure. The wind would not be "veered," but continued to blow steadily from the southwest, or St. Louis, and the next morning the thermometer started in afresh for a race up among the nineties. OLD PROBABILITIES had the thernometer against him, the wind against him the sun against him, and not a cloud in the heavens to help him; but he did not despair. He took his winds, his areas of thermometer and barometer, his velocities and pressures stirred them all up together, and, when the "For the Upper Lake region, Upper Missis sippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and frequent rain, warm southwesterly winds, followed from north ward by a colder northerly wind, rising barometer, followed to-morrow in the west district by falling barometer and winds shifting to warmer southerly." Every one else had given up hope as the hot blast from St. Louis continued. Some resigned themselves in grim despair to the situation. Others sought o mitigate it with umbrellas, fans,-two for five cents,—tea frappe, coffee glace, foaming beer, lemonade, ice-water, and kindred de lusions. Some complained and others swore and every one evinced a predilection for the shady side of the street; but no one had hope of immediate relief, and momentarily expected an 'ice douche in the hospital or old slab in the Morgue. OLD PROBABILITIES kept at work. He stripped off his coat to it. All day the southwest sirocco blew from St. Louis, and the smoke went straight from Bridgeport to the Crib, all through the long not hours. Men and women dropped dead here and there, shot with the arrows of the sun, and the poor beasts of burden patiently and uncomplainingly broiled along the streets staggered, and fell. The sun went down amid the thanks of thousands, who cared little whether they ever saw it again. And still the southwest wind blew from St. Louis upon them. In the evening, that there might no mistake as to its direction, the familiar Bridgeport stinks were wafted over the South Side, and added their load of sickening vapor to the intolerant burheat. But O. P. was still at work. When the sun went down, it set be hind heavy banks of clouds. When the red moon rose, its light came fitfully through cloudy ridges. O. P.'s "increased cloudiness" was at hand. In the west, after sunset, the cloud-banks were rent with forks and chains of lightning, showing that O. P.'s "frequent rains" were pouring down s benediction somewhere upon sweltering people and parched fields. So Wednesday night wore on. A little after midnight, the wind blew stronger, and it came from the west. O. P.'s winds were beginning "to veer." It was the climax of the struggle For a few hours O. P. had the worst of it and for the first hour or two after the sun ro yesterday he blazed his hottest beams acros a cloudless sky. O. P. was weary, and wiped his hot brow, but he did not despair. Once more he shook up his materials and ar-nounced: "For the lake region, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, variable winds, stationary or higher pres sure." Then he arose and put forth one sure. Then he arose and pur form one supreme effort, and straightway the cold wind came rushing down from Hudson's Bay. Great cool clouds came over the Winnipeg plains, crossed Lake Superior, and hur-ried down Lake Michigan, bringing healing

ing breeze. People threw open their doors and windows, and the tide of life in the

streets ran stronger and fresher as the St. Louis sirocco was beaten back. Men,

women, children, and animals rejoiced. The

watchers by sick beds were inspired with fresh hopes. All humanity shook hands and

All men are human, and, being human

make mistakes. The mistake that O. P. nade was in placing too much reliance upon he God-forsaken region of Manitoba as a old-wave producer. But, even in this reect, it will be remembered that his utternce was very conservative. All that he put n record was: "A decided fall in temperature is entering the United States from Manitoba." He did not say how much of a fall. He did not say it was coming to Chicago. He did not say where it was going or how long it would stay. He was so busy watching the little wave "for a cent" from fanitobs that he overlooked the bigger one rom Hudson's Bay; but, nevertheless, the Sanitobs wave got into the United States, and he found it at Sionx City, Ia., on the lissouri River, where it had passed at 8 clock on Tuesday night, knocking the therometer down from 88 to 68. It was the nd of the wave, however, for a few hours afterward the southwest wind from St. Louis net it and knocked it endways, and the thermeter ran up to 90. Then O. P. gave up he Manitoba wave in disgust, and turned his attention to the north, and caught a wind that had been on the ice a long time. All over Minnesots and Northern Michigan it was knocking thermometers down to 75, reachng us in time for breakfast yesterday mornng, and making good our assertions that, as place of summer resort, Chicago has no equal. We regret to observe a disposition upon the part of St. Louis people who came ap here on Tuesday and Wednesday to complain that Chicago was a hot place. It was hot because the wind was southwest, and the southwest wind comes from St. Louis, and they sailed up here on their own trade-wind. Chicago is not responsible for that St. Louis wind. We do not like it. It is the wind that brings us miasmatic odors. It is the wind that burned us up seven years ago, and tried to do it again four years ago. It is the only wind that makes us uncomfortable. The winds that come from the south part of the compass are St. Louis, Cairo, and Cincinnsti property, in which we have no lot, and for which we are not responsible in any way. The breezes that make Chicago so famous as a place of summer resort, that make our days so pleasant and our nights so cool, come from Lake Su perior, the cold waters of Hudson's Bay, and he icebergs of Labrador. Once in a while s southwest wind will steal in from St.

Louis, but we speedily get rid of it or extinguish it with a "norther." "Brick" Powerov charters what he calls Greenback Clubs," and sells them pamphlets in large quantities at a prodigious profit. He has just held a convention in Chicago, at which he was present; he proposed and adopted a platform; he also proclaimed through this Convention of his that his chartered Greenback Clubs should call National Convention, at which it is hop to secure the attendance of somebody else pesides "Brick" himself. In his platform. owever, we find the model for all fiat-money iterature. It is a deception, by the way, for the Brick Pomerov people to call themselves Greenbackers," or the "Greenback party." What is commonly known as the greenback s a Government promise-to-pay in money (gold and silver), but the currency demanded by the Brick Pomenox people is an "absoute money ' currency, -that is, not a promise to pay a dollar, but a piece of paper bearing the legend, "This is a dollar, with the purpose of forcing every man to take it in exchange for a dollar of real value in property, though the "absolute money"

may not be worth three cents a pound. It is first declared by Mr. Brick Pomenoy's Convention that "the greenback dollar all debts and taxes, public and private, and by the Government issued, protected, and received as absolute money." To get some notion of the amount of this "absolute money" which it is desired the Government shall issue and protect, we may enumerate ome of the demands that are made. The National-Bank notes are to be retired and their place supplied by " absolute money": this will furnish, in round figures, \$320,000,000. Then the entire bonded debt of the nation is to be paid off in this "absolute money" that will furnish about \$1,700,000,000 more. Gigantic public improvements, including the construction of a new trans-continental railway, are to be provided and oaid for in "absolute money"; this will oring out, say, \$2,000,000,000 more. A bonns" is also demanded to "enable poor men and women to settle on the public lands. As there is to be no limit to the proposed gratuity, it will be easy to get out \$2,000,000, 000 more of "absolute money" by this means. There is no exaggeration, then, in placing the entire issue of "absolute money" as six billions, in case the Brick Pomerov programme could be carried out. How much or rather how little, it would be worth, no nan will undertake to say. Of course the constitutional objections to such a programme are not even considered. oney of the Constitution is gold and silver. The Supreme Court has decided that the issue of a forced legal-tender irredeemable currency is confined to the exigencies of war. and that the volume must be limited to the issue authorized as a war measure. A law was passed forcing men to ment promises to pay as real money and in full discharge of debts, just as law are passed during war authorizing the seizure of men and compelling them to face the fire of the enemy and run the risk of losing life, imb, or health. But in time of profound peace the Government would scarcely dare o order the seizure of men to be used as targets for rifle or cannon practice; yet is would be just as unlawful, and scarcely less infamous, for the Government in time of profound peace to issue unlimited bits of paper stamped as absolute money, and to compel people to accept these bits of paper n full payment of debts due them for value received, or in exchange for horses, cattle, wheat, or labor. This is what the Brick Powerov party proposes, and they are flying false colors when they call themselves

"Greenback" men.

Any set of men who commit themselves o so idiotic and outrageous a scheme as is outlined in the platform we have quoted from care no more about being consistent than they care about law o ustice. It is not surprising, therefore, that in one resolution it is expressly demanded that "every dollar of such of legal-tender, lawful money [i. e., "abolute flat money"] shall at par with other lawful money in gold and alver coin"; and, in the very next resolu tion, the demand is made for "the nncon ditional repeal of the so-called Resumption not." Now, there is just one way of proecting a paper currency at par with gold such paper in coin on demand. If this were the intention of the "absolute money" people, we should not quarrel with them, except as to the amount of currency that

could be protected in that manner. In favor of a Government currency extent that the business of the peoquire it, and governed strictly by the ability of the Government to protect it at par with coin; but this condition is determined by the ability of the Government to furnish the coin in exchange for the paper currency whenever coin is demanded. Such protec-tion is evidently not the kind demanded by the Brick Poweroy financiers, however, since they call for the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, and since they stipulate that such currency shall be "absolute money, which means money that shall not need r demption. If these stupid people fancy that the Government, by statute, or criminal code, or constabulary force, or the use of the army, can maintain this "absolute serip at par with coin without ever intending to redeem it in coin or anything else, they are ignorant alike of history human nature. This sort of was tried in France, where it was made criminal offense to receive gold or silver payment for property, and where men's heads were chopped off for doubting the value of the "absolute money" of the time. But all this did not establish the success of the system; neither statute, nor the fear of bodily punishment, nor the menace of an army, nor any other exhibition of human power, car force men to give their labor or surrender ap their property for worthless bits of paper which simply bear the stamp of the Govern ment, but represent no valuable thing and no promise to pay in anything of value. It not necessary to dwell upon the manifest dishonesty of any such attempt in view of the fact that it cannot be carried out; and it is rather a matter of congratulation that the so-called Greenbackers have carried their lunacy to an extreme that renders it harmless among a intelligent people.

THE SOUTH AND SECESSION. We printed some days ago JEFF DAVIS' atest speech in defense of State Sovereignty and the right of secession .- principles of rovernment which he hoped to see restored pefore his departure from this world. We yesterday published an article from the Vicksburg Herald in which Davis is severely overhauled for making such a speech. The Vicksburg paper laments the delivery of the speech because of its effect upon the Northern mind, rather than because of anything the speech itself asserts. JEFF DAVIS knew the sentiment of that wing of the Democratic party of which he has been for thirty years the head, and when he preached a Constitution of which secession was a vital principle, and urged that the South so conduct itself as to re-establish the pro-slavery Constitution as it was interpreted by the South before the Rebellion, he knew that he addressed a people to whom the doctrine was not only familiar and ac ceptable, but was also precious, because consecrated by the blood of so many Southern men." The Vicksburg paper condemns the speech because it was un necessary and unwise at this time when the South is asking so much, and hopes to obtain so much from the confiding, doughface liber ality of the North, The feelings of the Herald, which doubtless are largely shared at the South, are strongly expressed in a few

sentences. Thus:

Mr. Davis' Mississippi speech is an outspoker flat-footed, unmistakable, nunecessary, and un Learned as he [Davis] is, it seems necessary for in to learn one more lesson—the priceless lesson felicate.

The unwisdom of an unnecessary speec

at a time when "silence" was priceless is after all, the burden of Southern complaint against JEFF Davis and his pro-slavery, secession speech. To ague, as he did, hat the original act a constitutional right, that the War waged in its defense was purely patriotism, that the degeneracy of the Government since control had passed into the hands of the conquerors was proof that there must be a return to the old principles of State Sovereignty and secession, and their full recognition, and that the South had never promised to recognize the political usurpa ions of the conquerors, such as the political equality of the negroes, and should mainain its devotion to the old theories, that black men had no rights which white men were bound to regard, so that in due time it may consistently assert the supremacy of the whites and remand the negroes to their former political if not their personal bondage, was, however true and acceptable to the Southern whites generally, highly impolitie. The majority of the oters im Mississippi are colored men. It is ssential, in order to overcome that majority. to divide that vote and crush out every vesige of Republicanism in the State. To every olored man who will vote the Democratic icket, peace and personal security will be promised; while to the freedmen who adhere their own convictions and seek to sup port their own political organization the system of intimidation, bulldozing, and, if necessary, personal outrage and death, will render Democratic supremacy perpetual. Why should Davis warn the Northern people that the South in time intends to reduce the negro to political servitude, when the reduction to servitude is the point to be gained, and can be seeured without alarming and arousing public sentiment at the North? Hence it is that those at the South who seek all the substantial results of secession, and who esecially desire to silence the African in poliics, regard JEFF Davis' outspoken demand that the South make a bold effort to lisenfranchise the negro by a return to an volusive white rule as "unnecessary" and unwise," and lament his ignorance of the riceless value of "silence." It is for the Northern people themselves

o act in defense of the political freedom of the South. Congress must be secured against the return of the JEFF DAVIS party to ower. Never at any time since the begining of the War has there been such an mperious necessity for an anti-JEFF DAVIS House of Representatives, which will take care that the political freedom established in the Southern States shall be maintained, and the subjection of the black race to political, and of course personal, bondage be pro

Mr. POTTER'S Sub-Committee in New Or eans caught a black Tartar in the person of ne Dula, a colored resident of East Feliciana Parish, who had acted as Parish Judge during the election, and afterwards made an affidavit before the Returning Board charging intimidation. The Democrats expected o find in this person another of their perjured witnesses, willing to swear now that he swore falsely in 1876. Instead of this, Dula testified, in response to Gov. Cor's interrogatories, that WEBER had, within a few offered him a bribe of \$500 to give this kind of testimony; that he had received \$50 on account, and that he was to receive the balance after supplying the required perjury. The truth of

story was virtually admitted by WES their confession that they had advanced the \$50 " as a loan." This single instance is sufficient to impeach all the testimony taken to corroborate the story told by WERER. WERER himself is an impecunious political adventurer, who has confessed that he used his position in the Louisians Senate for purposes of blackmail, and it is in entire keep he should now bribe men to swear falsely in support of his own perjury. But neither WEBER nor the Sergeant-at-Arms, MARTIN, employed at possibly \$2 a day, has the money o purchase testimony, and it is eviden that (the bribery ones proved) the funds for that purpose must have been furnished by men of higher position and more means. Bribery is rarely exposed in such plain terms s Dula employed, and, if no other case be nade out, the fact that the attempt wa made in one instance is pretty clear evidence that it has been made in other instances no exposed. Somebody, then, is furnishing noney with which to buy witnesses to make out the Democratic charge of fraud. The estimony of ANDERSON, WEBER, and all who surport to corroborate them, is now easily understood. All these fellows are charging hemselves with previous perjury hey are paid for it. There ought to be n lifficulty in securing any desired number of witnesses among Louisiana small politi ians at a very low rate.

WORKINGMAN'S CURE FOR HARD TIMES

A WORKINGMAN'S CURE FOR HARD TIMES. There are two very important questions for general consideration:

1. How shall we have good times again until we can find employment for the idle workmen?

2. How can we find employment for the idle workmen nutil we have good times again?

1 beg for a short space in your columns to present a tew redections on this knotty paradox.

We must look to the method of conducting our private business affairs for the evils from watch we saffer. There seem to be too many workingment the supply in the labor market by far exceeds the demand. This is the immediate cause of our troubles. The laborer enters the field of economical relations and only as a producer, but also as a consumer, and any adverse change in his financial relations as a producer contracts his capacity as a donsumer. Every decrease in consumption still further lessens the demand for labor, still further weakens the gap between supply and demand, still further reduces the laborer's wares. And thus the process goes on by reclorical action and reaction, mercilessly, relentlessly, for the laws of political economy are as constant as the laws of nature which control the forces of the manimate world. It is plain that the only way out of the disagreeable rut into which the nation has got itself is by setting all those in forced idleness at work and keeping everybody in constant work for all time. But how is this to be accomplished when there is no work to give? And yet there is a way.

It is that of lessening the hours of labor, if the hours per day are shortened so that all may have work, the present flerce and ruinous competition for labor will be destroyed, wages will be fair, consumption will be destroyed, wages will be played to the similar of prosperity and activity. There will be not the bloom of activity. There will be

This is the old eight-hour proposition over again. It has been proposed a million o imes, and will undoubtedly be proposed nillion of times more. Let us present it in shape that will be easily understood. There are now, we shall say, three millions of men of the cities and towns working ten ours a day, except in the winter, when they average about eight hours. This number upplies the demand for steady employment. Then we will estimate 600,000 workmen up employed, or engaged on transient jobs, and iving partly off their friends, or on charity. We shall call these the idle workmen, and the roblem is, how to get them at steady work, The plan proposed is to reduce the hours of labor of the 3,000,000 who are employed, nough to let in the 600,000 who are idle If those now working ten hours in spring, summer, and fall, and eight hours in winter, would surrender two hours of their time, and labor only eight hours in of the idle 600,000 would be called into equisition. The whole 3,600,000 would then erform the same amount of labor that the

mployed 3,000,000 do now. The amount of wealth created would con inne to be the same. The production of the cities and towns would not be changed lence the compensation would necessarily ave to be the same in the aggregate. mount of wages now paid to the 3,000,000 ould then be divided among 3,600,000 work ingmen. Five men would be employed where only four are at work now; but th wages now paid to four long-time men would hen be divided among five short-time men If four men now earn \$10 a day, or \$2.50 ach, five then would earn \$10 a day, or \$2

apiece, for men can't be paid for more than The problem then really resolves itself nto this shape: Are the present employed workmen willing to give up 20 per cent of heir daily, weekly, or monthly wages for he sake of securing two hours' time fo ecreation now devoted to labor, in order that he idle men may obtain work? If they eally prefer short pay for short work to ong pay for long work, nothing can prevent he change from being made whenever they lease. There is no law against the adopion of reduced hours of labor. It is purely matter of agreement between the em oldye and employer, and the law car ot step in between men and forbid them making contracts with each other for labor or wages. Whenever the workingmen make no their minds to work only eight hours, and are willing to accept four-fifths of the pay they now receive for ten hours' labor, the eight-hour system will be adopted but not sooner. No law can be enforced to compel employers to pay men for two hours abor each day after they have quit work pecause employers cannot be compelled to make donations of wages for no service rendered. If they should undertake to do that sort of business, there would be a race between the Sheriff and a Receiver as to which would first get possession of the ablishment where the system of ten hours pay for eight hours' work was in practic Paying men two hours' wages after they qui work would be the same thing as giving way one-fifth of the goods produced in the shop, "free gratis." How long could any establishment stand that style of busines

and keep out of the bankrupt court? Little JIM DOOLITTLE, in his extemporane itten speech of acceptation of the Con-sional nomination, declared that it was the sumption act which prostrated the country and caused the bankruptey of so many men
Does not little J. d. know enough to know that
the financial panic occurred in 1878, and that the
Resumption act was not passed until 1875? We presume that he does, but he thinks that the

"Chicago," says Doctor MEDILE, "seems to be one of the few places selected for comparative exemption from excessive heat." What does the Doctor mean by "comparative exemption"? It is true. Chicago is not quite so hot as "Hades, or St. Louis; but to say of a place where the merculy gets up above 90 degrees in the shade and stays therefor two ucess, that it is "comparatively exempt from excessive heat," has the tenor of a doe-Medillism which is just now rather aggravating.—

imbibling too much—lee-water, and it has gone to his head, or he would hardly have ventured to

the trouble of looking over the therma cord of Chicago for the past two weeks, be ginning with yesterday and running back to the 4th of July, and taking the highest point

From this record, Chicago is shown to be " s grees in the shade and stays there " two days during midsummer. Snarleyow's two weeks above 90 dwindles into two days, but this is nearer than he is in the habit of getting to the truth. The first sultry day when the heat began to feel oppressive was last Monday, when the sirocco wind from the southwest had began to make its influence felt. It takes seven summers ike this to aggregate two weeks of when the mercury gets up above 90 in the shade When Snarleyow cools off sufficiently to get bac into a normal frame of mind, perhaps he will correct his slander on Chicago as a "summer

Mr. DANA thinks that Gen. GRANT is the kind of man who has a good deal of human nature in him, and if he is nominated for a third term he will say to himself: "Lave received from the paid to any man before. The meaning is that they want me at the head of their Government r life. Why not settle it that way, while the are in the mood for it, by proclaiming myse Emperori" So much of this sort of worry the part of Mr. Dava must be rapidly wearing from the contemplation of such repulsive subjects by some such rational thoughts as these (1) GRANT may not be nominated at all. (2) If nominated, he may be defeated at the polls. (3) That he might not overturn the Government if he should be elected. (4) If nominate and elected, he might die a natural death before he deciared the Empire. (5) That the people of this country are still considerably attached to their institutions, and may insist on being consulted before any great change i wrought in their system of government (6) That Mr. Dana himself may possibly di before the term of Mr. HAYBS expire case the usurpation of "the man on horseback could make very little difference with the preent editor of the Sun. When a person is set of events that gloomily cast their shadows behind. it is a friendly act to remind him of a brighter

The New York World, has been publishing a series of excellent editorial articles upon th ecessity of sleep in summer, and it gives many valuable auggestions in regard to diet, bed-rooms, bathing, mental conditions, and so on, in order to induce sleep. It advises a person something vast, such as the sky, the ocean, the grocer's bill; to count until numbers lose all their significance; to read books that may be opened and dropped at any page; to eat light suppers," etc., etc. It may be necessary to resort to such things in New York to induce repose, but here in Chicago we have a specific by the use of which any fidgety person can put copy of the I.-O.- U., price five cents, placed under the pillow on going to bed, is warranted to de the business, or the money will be returned. Hundreds of sufferers all over the West hav furnished certificates as to its efficiency in this respect. Send for circulars.

The New York Heraid gives the Cincinna mercial the credit of first inventing the 'scare" about electing GRANT for a third term This interferes with the vested rights of the St. Louis G.-D., and is manifestly an infringement on the latter's patent as the original inventor. But leaving those two near neighbors to fight out the question of priority of inven-tion between themselves, if it takes all summer,

tion between themselves, if it takes all summe the Herald takes this sensible view of it:

The Republican party and the country "do n seare worth a cent." to use the language of the prince of showmen, the late Arranus Ward. As success the experiment must be said to be a fail ure, though as a failure it is a magnificent success if one should add together the people who won like to see Gen. Grant renominated, and tho who do not care wather he is or not, he wou count up nearly the whole voting population of it United States; for of the large number who wou not vote for him, the greater part think that could be beaten at the polis as easily as any oth Kepublican candidate.

The Chicago papers affect a genuine sympathy for St. Louis in what they call her present distress We are very thankint, but the distress is not so alarming as the Caicago papers would have people believe. The weather has been a little warmer than usual here—that's all.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

That is a pretty ghostly "goak," but anything is excusable when the thermometer is above 103 in the shade. We confess to a little extra temperature up here for a couple of days, but it would not have been any warmer than usual if St. Louis had kept away her plaguey southwest wind from us. It was that St. Louis zephyr which made things uncomfortable here until the "Manitoba wave" met it and drove the sirocco back to St. Louis, where it originated Just keep away your stroccos, Mr. G.-D., and we will never stew or broil up here. If you n't believe it, come up here and see for your self that there is no such place as Chicago for a summer resort.

The old Democratic organ does not enthus worth bragging about at the Democratic "sunstruck" nomination of little Doolittle for Congress. At least the send-off it gives him seems to have a twist in it, viz. :

seems to have a twist in it, viz.:

But, serrously, the nomination of Jix DooLITTLE, Jr., to represent in Congress the leading
district in the principal commercial city of the
West, is a hure burlesque. The young man is,
politically, a loquacious humber. There is nothing of him, either in sound understanding, good
dudgment, valid opinious, or ability of ideas. The
"son of his father" who writes out a speech in
expectancy of a nomination by Sixth-Ward cancusmanipulators to affirm that the Resumption act is
the cause of the commercial decreasion and the manipulators to affirm that the Resumption act is
the cause of the commercial depression and the
bankruptcy of inflated debt-speculators, is plainly
not the style of person that will give character and
ability and oring public confidence to that which is
called the Democratic party. The nomination is a
ridiculous one, and can only be called a fit one for
"the party" on the hypothesis that the party is
also a ridiculous burlesque. The only effect of the
nomination will be to assure the election of the
opposite candidate, if a man of fairly respectable
political character shall be named. There is another "man on horseback" just

GRANT, but DISRABLL His recent triumpha return from the European Congress with a feather in his cap leads the New York World to remark that when he was made a Peer it pointed out how in 'Vivian Grey' there was a fanciful Earl BRACONSFIELD attending an imaginary caucus of statesmen, and he recalled the incidents of a dinner at which Vivian arrived late, only to reject the seat reserved at the lower end of the table, and to force a seat at the upper end between unwilling and protesting guests." The Word goes on to argue that BEACONSPIELD at that early day was really talking about himself and depicting his own future career as it at peared to his imagination. Many years ago DISRAELI put this significant line into the mouth of one of his characters: "The King alone above thee and thy friend."

We like a neat vein of sarcasm in a politic article this hot weather, but the graces of scholarship in that line may be overworked and exhausted, and what was intended to be humorous may become serious enough for tears. Thus, when the New York Mail calls Senator Conkling " to join with Gen DIX and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS in arousi the old-time enthusiasm of New York Rep licans in subordinating personal issues an tentions," its irony becomes too grave for fun and may lead to the most melancholy conse

quences. The editor of the Mail must cally have forgotted the conflict between Co and Conkling in the last Republication held in the must be seen to be be State Convention held in New York, and he must know very little of Mr. Conkling's terrible mental anguish, or he would not mock the "great Senator" with such levity as that. The golden bowl has been broken, and the wheel at the New York Custom-House that turned all the political machinery of the Ring has been ruthlessly smashed, and the cords generally are getting very loose by which offices are held on to, and mourners go about the streets refusing to be comforted. And amid all this gloom, despondency, and desola-tion, Maj. BUNDY, of the Mail, laughs and jokes as if life was not a burden to a certain class of

The Hon, SCHUYLER COLFAX, having been tendered the nomination for Congress by the "Nationals" of his district, writes them a letter in which they are reminded that, while he has "from the outset vindicated the greenbacks before the people, when many who now claim to be their special champions were deriding them and the sacred cause they were issued to sustain," he is still an earnest adherent of the Republican party, "which authorized them, championed them, and has, by a maintenance of national faith and credit, brought purchasing value to an equivalent with the best dollar any nation can claim to have." Mr. Col-

The short abstract that appeared in Tur TRIBUNE yesterday of the well-digested and scholarly lecture which the Hon. J. B. Cassadar ed at Geneva Lake on Tuesday evening, before the Wisconsin State Teachers' Associa-tion, gave the reader a very imperfect idea of the excellence of that production. His theme was "Educated Statesmanship," and the address would be a good document to circulate in all districts that are likely to nominate little formerly Speaker of the Wisconsin Asse and is one of the rapidly rising young Republicans of our neighboring State

If you should hear a man say that Gen. SHER MAN was "the leading ass in an era of asses." and that "there is not to-day in the wide world a more self-conceited shoulder-strapped humbug than this mighty military blatherskite" (mean-ing Sherman), you might naturally conclude that the speaker was either an idiot, or eise that he entertained a mild and ill-defined prejudice against the General of the Army. That ian guage is used by the editor of the Montgomer, Ala.) Advertiser, and he sports the sign and appropriate cognomen of SCREWS. It is not impossible but that old SCREWS may have been introduced to Gen. Sherman on his cele brated march to the sea, and don't like him.

Speaking of Mr. CONKLING, DANA says he looks for the Senator to come out the in the contest with HAYES. Mr. DANA has chronic habit of "looking" at things. He used to look to see GRANT stay in the White House until he was carried out feet foremost; but GRANT quietly walked out nose foremost one fine morning, and left Mr. Dana to keep on looking for—fraud.

We observe that Ex-Gov. PALMER has apother attack of Gen. SHERIDAN on account of the police assistance he rendered the people of Chicago just after the fire, when the city lay in structive violation of his darling, dismal dogma of State Sovereignty, and will die with it stick-

It will be well for the credit of the family if his a sensible speech, and make him deliver i stump for the son, and thus reverse the appli-cation of that old anecdote which John Van BUREN used to tell in 1848 about "pitching the

The Uriah Heap of the grim and ghastly 1.-0 .-U. rebukes the levity of our hot-weather squib on St. Louis with characteristic solemnity and promptness. The corners of its mouth are drawn down to the old gauge when it asks a collector to "go thy way for this time, and at a more convenient season I will call for thee."

anything whatever to do with a fellow that guzzles intoxicating beverages. Those who adhere strictly to it are, we fear, about the 'lonesomest" lot of youngsters that can be ound in ten States.

It is not exactly apparent just what value the Veather Bureau has been to the country during the past ten days. A repetition of what the people have suffered lately will certainly call for an investigation into the management of that branch of our public service.

BEN HILL has written a letter to Washington severely reflecting upon the course that ALEX-ANDER H. STEPHENS took in regard to the Por-TER investigation. No doubt but that POTTER now wishes he had taken old ALLICK's advice.

It appears from yesterday's issue that the Chicago Times is only on one side of little Doolittle thus far. It opposed him "on Thursday," but it will probably soon fall into line and give him a vigorous support.

We wonder if Queen VICTORIA is really jestous of BEACONSFIELD's sudden popularity There are instances recorded in history where a woman has felt the influence of the greeneyed monster just a trifle. The nomination of Fosren in the Toledo dis-

trict is a good one. Mr. Foster was one of the

men in the Forty-fifth Congress whose ability and faithfulness took some of the odium of that body. Senator Patterson has been down in Pennsylvania visiting the CAMERONS, both of whom, Patterson says, are "damning the present

Administration like all the rest of us." In view of the present popularity of Bra-CONSPIRED, the attention of Mr. SIMON CAMER on is respectfully called to the success of "one of them d-d sterary feliers.

The New Orleans Times declares that, while that city has had one failure, Chicago has had a dozen. But it don't seem to make any note of

It was all owing to the hot weather that made so much talk about GRANT. and there are other less exciting subjects to

We touched the I.-O.- U. on a tender spot when we spoke of Dives, the Rich Man of the par-ble. Beg your pardon. Didn't know you were

When little DOOLITTLE was nominated he was so much overcome by surprise that he had to read from manuscript a few impromptu remarks. Westward the star of empire takes its way is

rowing as in everything else. The Corneil horse The Atlanta Constitution does not think Sen-

ator CONKLING will "pose well as a martyr." Possibly he may not try. MATTESON took a lively rattle at little Doo LITTLE vesterday, but wait until DENNETT is

heard from. A brother of JEFF DAVIS is a candidate for congress in one of the Mississippi d

There was less profanity in the city yesterday han the day before. Senstor Laman is being warmly received by

SHERMAN has taken to "dictating" his own

Come, now, give Mrs. JENES a rest.

CRIMINA

The Horrible Putatively

He. Breaks His a Manger

Her A Farm Near Wa Scene of

A Man Awaiting Exe Confesses to t

Cantare of Oakle Cashier, Afte Eight

His Defalcation chants' Exchi al Bank.

HANCOCK, Wis., July

A TERRIE

(Waashara County) Ar contain the following ease of wife-murder pe ago, but which has only "For many years we vicinity a man named has been a good enoughad many mental peculi be was given to drink, b ligious excitement sprar hood, in which be becam up his drinking habits, a much intemperance upo tous rites and cerem believe that in all he special directions, even ial matters of business as rational as he ever as rational as he ever matters. For some time stonat spell of being uzly havior has been so viol daughters have fled to the Last Friday Mrs. Whitner brother, W. G. Rovers, of toma to see if measures place him where he coul action was then taken in ters stated that he said Ge two of his family, and h Nothing more was though when word was brought Whitney had hung bers our citizens immediately into the matter, Esq. Sp. canacity of Coroner.

"Mr. Whitney lives in of the town of Deerfiel northwest of Wautoma. his wife and four daughte are at home, two being m at home is and the as far as ascertained, a Sunday morning Air. Whis affre, and went to the balls wife got up and put to cook for breakfast. The and took the breakfast are mother went out, saying barn, ten rods distant. Webs breakfast was put on. matters. For some tir

mother went out, saying barn, ten rods distant. We the breakfast was put on the rot coming in, she was being received the father their breakfast, and then was read, and a propose of the rot yet has little girl, Atta, started of She soon found her, half her back against an oak one-half inches in diameter her lap, the other on the neck was tied a rope such a in their stalls, one end bet the grub, about four feet f tender bark showed no signing rested on it, and the re three miles to Mr

drove three miles to Mr. Re
his neighbors and went to
told the party that, if the
dead men, but threats of t
"Upon the arrival of M
oner's jury was impaneled
Whitman examined the 1
much discolored about to
on the back and hands, a
The mark of the rope wa
neck, but no evidence that
exerted on it, its mere pres
a faint mark of the stran
flesh. Below the rope ma
a mark about three inches
as if the edge of an inch-bo
ly pressed against it. Mel
belief that her neck had
edge of the manger in the
broken by a violent wrench
by breaking the vertebra o
pressed against a hard sub
son unknown to the jury w
"Since the examination.
has been made all about
the place where the body
partially dug was discov
marks of teach were teened partially dug was discov marks of teeth were found

marks of feeth were found manger which correspond valead woman, and were dow when he placed her neck u board in an endeavor topre so. There is no doubt the placed her neck across the her neck by the strength of then carried her over a between the barn and the found, to the little bush a found, to the little bush, a

in order to throw upon suicide.

'There are dombts about thinking it put oh, others On Tuesday he walked it store, and spoke about a n Mr. Soule since early last. Soule had no knowledge u books. He has diligently summer, but claims to have any. In fact, he seems to cept for-his 'reifgion.' He tells him just what to define the summer of the desired on him not the Insane Asylum him not the Insane Asylum he must be the median and ladvike teemed. Her funeral on largely attended." THE LONG-LOS' NEW YORK, July 18.—E.

Sconding Cashier of the A National Bank, after cludis the authorities for severa to-day, and is now an inm Street Jail, to which place is States District. Street Jail, to which place it Street Jail, to which place it States District Attorney. We warrant issued for his arrafist troubles. He was formation given by called on the District Awith an officer and pointed was indicted in the Unit February, 1870, and was poball, which he readily obticity in July of the same ye seen here until to-day. He the bank twenty-seven year trict Attorney that for the had lived in Canada, being Montreal, and that on many obliged to beg for bread, and on several, and that on many obliged to beg for bread, and on several, and that on many obliged to beg for bread, and on several was the airustion of cook of Oakiey sand that Mr. Beil District-Attorney, was his on his advice, Cakiey states he also says if it had not be have remained here and tak of his misdeeds. The amou cation was \$300,000.

PARDO ADRIAN, Mich., July 18. redoned Charles Knapp, reeny in the Allegan Cou-nced to State Prison is om Oct. 9, 1877. The p the request of the Circu attorney, and numerous Crawios convicted in

COLFAX, having been ten-n for Congress by the istrict, writes them a let-reminded that, while he vindicated the greenbacks on many who now claim carnest adherent of the which authorized them, I has, by a maintenance of lit, brought them up in a equivalent with the best claim to have." Mr. Colsire to re-enter public life.

that appeared in THE that appeared in This of the well-digested and a the Hon. J. B. Cassadar ake on Tuesday evening, State Teachers' Associate very imperfect idea of production. His theme esmanship," and the addocument to circulate in likely to nominate little press. Mr. Cassaday was the Wisconsin Assembly, idly rising young Repub

man say that Gen. SHE a man say that Gen. Sher-gass in an era of asses," at to-day in the wide world shoulder-strapped humbug litary blatherskite" (mean-might naturally conclude either an idiot, or else that I and ill-defined prejudice of the Army. That lan-editor of the Montgomery he sports the significant momen of Schuwa. It is nomen of SCREWS. It is hat old SCREWS may have Gen. SHERMAN on his cele-sea, and don't like him. or to come out the victor HAYES. Mr. DANA has a

oking" at things. He used T stay in the White House eft Mr. Dana to keep on Ex-Gov. PALMER has at he rendered the people of he fire, when the city lay in never got over that con-his durling, dismal dogma, and will die with it stick-

e a bone in a dog's. the credit of the family if LE will write that boy of , and make him deliver it and thus reverse the appropriate which John V in 1848 about "pitching the

y of our hot-weather squib old gauge when it asks a way for this true, and at a soon I will call for thee."

are several thousand young to do with a fellow that be beverages. Those who it are, we fear, about the of youngsters that can be

A recetition of what the d lately will certainly call in into the management of public service. tten a letter to Washington

taken old ALLICK's advice.

gen Victoria is really jes recorded in history where the influence of the green-

on has been down in Penne Camerons, both of whom, are "damning the present e all the rest of us.'

present popularity of Bra-ention of Mr. Simon Camer-alled to the success of "one ary feliera."

ut GRANT. It is cooler now, er less exciting subjects to

the Rich Man of the para-

tar of empire takes its way in

JEFF DAVIS is a candidate for

profanity in the city yesterday

is being warmly received by eken to "dietating" his own

Mrs. JENES a rect.

CRIMINAL NEWS. The Morrible Deed of Man a **Putatively Crazy from** Religion.

Es Breaks His Wife's Nack Over a Manger and Hangs Her Body.

A Farm Near Wautoma, Wis., the Scene of the Tragedy.

Confesses to the Commission of Four Murders.

Eight Years. His Defalcation to the Mer-

chants' Exchange National Bank, \$300,000.

matters. For some time he has had an occa-sonal spell of being urly, during which his besonaispell of being urly, during which his behavior has been so violent that his wife and daughters have fied to the neighbors for safety. Last Friday Mrs. Whitney, accompanied by her brother, W. G. Rorers, of Oasis, came to Wautoma to see if measures could not be taken to place him where he could do no harm, but no action was then taken in the matter. Mrs. Rogers stated that he said God had dug a grave for two of his family, and he had got to kill them. Nothing more was thought of this until Sunday, was word was brought to town that Mrs. Whitney had hung herself. A large party of our citizens immediately started to examine into the matter, Esc. Spaulding acting in the canacity of Coroner.

"Mr. Whitney lives in the northeast corner of the town of Deerfield, about eigut miles northwest of Wautoma. His family consists of his wife and four daughters, only two of whom

dove three miles to Mr. Rogers'; he summoned is neighbors and went to the house. Whitney wid the party that, if they went in, they were ded men, but threats of tying quieted him.

"Upon the arrival of Mr. Spaulding, a Cormer's jury was impaneled. Drs. Mcintyre and Milman examined the body. They found it much discolored about the neck, a few marks us the back and hands, and the neck broken. The mark of the rope was visible upon the best, but no evidence that any force had been certed on it, its mere presence being shown by a faint mark of the strands on the discolored less. Below the rope-mark was plainly visible

a faint mark of the strands on the discolored san. Below the rope-mark was plainly visible a fairk about three inches long, and appeared saff the edge of an inch-board had been violent-ly massed against it. McIntyre expressed the belief that her neck had been pressed on the edge of the manger in the stable, and her neck brakes by a violent wrench. A verdict of death by breaking the vertebra of the neck by being pressed against a hard substance by some person unknown to the jury was brought in.

"Since the examination by the jury, search has been made all about the premises. Near the place where the body was found, a grave partially dug was discovered. In the barn marks of teeth were found on the edge of the manger which correspond with the teeth of the lead woman, and were doubtless made by her when he placed her neck upon the edge of the bard in angulaevor to prevent him from doing 30. There is no doubt that he took her and In an endeavor to prevent him from doing lere is no doubt that he took her and placed her neck across the manger, and broke her neck by the strength of his powerful arms, then carried her over a brush fence which is between the barn and the place where she was found, to the little bush, and there tied her up in order to throw upon her the suspicion of Suidde.

Fuelde. There are doubts about his insanity, some thinking it put oh, others thinking it genuine. On Tuesday he walked into Soule's grocerystore, and spoke about a matter of 30 cents due to the control of the control An Soule short a matter of 30 cents due his Soule since early last spring, and of which boule had no knowledge until referring to his books. He has diligently worked his farm this tunner, but claims to have prayed five hours a car. In fact, he seems to be same enough except for his 'reifgion.' He claims that God tells him just what to do, and that he is determined to do as bid. He is now in charge of an officer, and amplication has been made to get an officer, and application has been made to get him into the Insane Asylum at Oshkosh.

Mrs. Whitney was a slight-built, handsome, iteligent, and ladvlike person, lighly es-leaned. Her funeral on Monday was very arely attended."

THE LONG-LOST OAKLEY. New York, July 18.-E. J. Oakley, the ab-National Bank, after eluding the vigilance of dorities for several years, was arrested cay, and is now an inmate of the Luciow Street Jaff, to which place he was sent by United Sates District-Attorney Woodford on a bench sates District-Attorney Woodford on a bench sarrant issued for his arrest at the time of his last troubles. He was arrested on intornation given by a stranger, who called on the District-Attorney, and went with an officer and pointed out Oakley. Oakley was indicted in the United States Court in Petrusy, 1870, and was placed under \$10,000 bil. which he readily obtained. He left the day is duly of the same year, and has not been a bru until to-lay. He was connected with bartwenty-seven years. He rold the Distance of the last seven years he lime in Canada, being most of the time in manal, and that on many occasions he had been years he will be seven years he lime in Canada, and was now penniless. Simple occasions, to keep from starving, he wared as a common laborer, and once took attaction of cook on a coasting vessel, and that Mr. Bell, present Assistant and Attorney, was his counsel, and, acting

Our am that Mr. Bell, present Assistant man, moved to refer the matter to a select comman, on the advence, Oakley states he fled to Canada. Be also says if it had not been for Bell he would have manded here and taken the consequences of as middeds. The amount of Oakley's delaker was 128 and 12

breaking into a railroad car, and sent Prison Sept. 14, 1877. Crawley had lava more to serve, and those are re-hat he may attend his dying father's

str. Louis, July 18.—Great excitement was caused in the northern suburbs this afternoon by the discovery of the body of a woman upon the sands of the river, near the water's edge, upon which there were unmistakable signs of foul play. The body had been washed ashore and lodged upon a sand-bar, after which the water had receded and left it on the land. The remyine had preparely been the land. The remains had probably been in the water about ten days. There was a horri-

COMMITTED FOUR MURDERS. WATELTOWN, N. Y., July 18.—Peter Bresna-ham, now confined in the Canton (N. Y.) Juli for the murder of Dauithier last spring, and who is to be hanged on the 26th fust., confessed who is to be hanged on the 20th lust., confessed his crime July 0. He has since made a supplemental confession, stating he committed three murders previous to that of Daulthier. The first was an Indian, who claimed the undisputed right to hunt where he was operating. In 1851 he killed a Scotchman named Duncan MacCameron, with whom he was burting furs near Big Epiongo Lake, Canada. In 1861 he killed Michael Crowley on Suad Lake, near Bonesoire Point, Canada. Crowley was supposed to have money. He killed MacCameron hecause they had trouble about the division of a stock of furs. He also confesses other minor crimes.

FORGERY. LEAVENWORTH, Ks., July 18 .- A clerk named Charles Dulkswiez, in the Quartermaster's office at Fort Leavenworth, disappeared last Wednesday after presenting forged checks pur-purting to have been signed by Col. Havt, to the amount. of \$125. One check for \$500 was presented to the firm of Bowen & Cunningham, but was not cashed. The other was cashed by a pawabroker named Reichert. A \$75jcheck was cashed by Charles M. Salinger. There is no clew to the whereabouts of the forger, who is said to be an excellent penman.

MRS. MACK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 18.—The post-morter evening developed the fact that seven of the ribs were broken, and it is thought it was done by some person jumping upon him. The exam Beloit to-day. A large crowd attended from Mack's neighborhood. It is being conducted by John W. Sale, of this city, for the State, and John Winans, of this city, and S. J. Todd, of Rejoit for the defense

IN ARREARS. NEW YORK, July 18.—Henry N. Phillips William Hines, and William Pearson, respect

THE PAINESVILLE ROBBERY. Special Disputes to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—The examinati of Dixon, the express messenger charged with stealing the \$21,000 of express money at Paines

ville, was concluded to day, and the prisone was bound over in bonds of \$5,000 to appear a the Common Pleas Court. LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

ESCAPED. POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 18 .- John Gibbons, Mollie Maguire, convicted of the attempted assassination of William Thomas at Mahony City, has escaped from the Schuylkill County

THE COUNCIL.

No Action Taken on the Police Supe stant interruptions, about the necessity of the Council's doing certain things at once. The delegation of absentees on the sidewalk was increased all the while by the withdrawal of certain Aldermen, notably Lawler, while one or two of the sidewalkers were dragged in by the of Pearsons' effort to kill time, by taking votes on adjournment, and by the finally successful effort on the part of Ald. Knopf to compel Ald. Eszner to come in, a quorum was at last secured and the thing got under way. When it did, the sidewalk ornaments came it too; looking very sheepish, however, and slink ing into their seats like walloped schoolboys. The permanent absenters were Aid. Pheips

Ald. Daly, Chairman of the Committee o Police, reported his mability to get a meeting of the Committee, and, therefore, to present a re-port on the nomination of Capt. Searcy.

Ald. Gilbert inquired if a report was probable

port on the nomination of Capt. Seavey.

A.G. Gilbert inquired if a report was probable by Monday night.

A.G. Gilbert inquired if a report was probable by Monday night.

A.G. Daly said ne thought it was.

On motion, the Committee was given until Monday, and the matter of Capt. Seavey's nomination made the special order for that evening at 8 o'clock.

THE PIRE-LIMITS.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water, adverse to Aid. Cullerton's ordinance disturbing the present fire-limits, which was laid over June 19, was brought up and discussed at some length, the author of the ordinance patting in a plea for the poor man, who should be allowed to put up frame houses on the outskirts of the city.

Ald. Thompson and others showed the dangerous results likely to arise from the passage of the ordinance, which would be the means of pling up a lot of inflammable frame buildings, so that in the event of a great fire breaking out it would be exceedingly difficult to control it, even with Chicago's admirable Fire Department.

Ald. Ryan also pleaded for the poor man, who was now compelled to live in crowded tenements down town, whereas, with the passage of the ordinance, he would be enabled, in many cases, to put up a cheap frame building on the outskirts. Sull the ordinance did not exactly please him; accordingly he moved as an amenament to the ordinance that frame buildings might be erected in all that portion of the city west of the North Branch and north of West Division street.

Ald. McCaffrey, after a speech about the poor

es, as long as lumbermen were allowed to lumber-vards within the present limits.

start imber-varies within the present limits.

Ald. Rawleigh moved the previous question, which was lost.

Ald. Lodding moved, as an amendment to Ald. McCaffrey's motion, to increase the Committee on four from the West Side Committe on Streets and Alleys, three from the North Side, and three from the South Side. The amendment prevailed, and the Chairman appointed Aid. Throop, Rawleigh, Knouf, and Stauber, West Side; Aid. Niesen, Wetterer, and Daiy, North Side; and Aid. Gilbert, Sanders, and Phelps, South Side.

On motion, the Committee was subsequently increased by the addition of Aid. Turner, January, and Elszner.

SEND BACK THE NOMINATION.

Jansses, and Elszner.

Ald. Cook moved that the Committee on Police be excused from reporting on the Mayor's nomination of Capt. Seavey, and instructed to return the Mayor's communication relative to the appointment to the Council, to be considered at its meeting next Monday evening, at the time of the special order.

Ald. Lawier thought such a motion was an insult to the Committee.

Ald. Cook said he had the greatest respect for the Committee, but he wanted to get at the matter, and dispose of it as soon as possible.

Ald. Daly said the Committee would meet Saturday. So far, he would remark by way of parenthesis, he had heard nothing against Cact. Seavey. As far as he personally was concerned, he would as soon turn over the papers as not, without reporting at all.

he would as soon turn over the papers as not, without reporting at all.

Aid. Cary said the intention had been to dispose of the matter finally next Monday night. To that end a report had been expected at the present meeting. The Committee having failed Greport when expected so to do, he thougat It no more than proper to take the papers out of the Committee's hands.

Aid. Cullerton said Rule 48 gave the Committee thirty days to report, and he hoped they would take it.

Ald. Throop hoped the gentieman wouldn't give any such advice.

After some further debate, Aid. Cook said that, rather than have it appear that he intended any disrespect to the Committee, which he wholly disciaimed, he would withdraw the motion.

he wholly discisimed, he would withdraw the motion.

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolution directing the Mayor to instruct the Department of Public Works to proceed at once with the construction of the Eighteenth-street viaduct, in accordance with the advertised plans and specifications. Deferred, after a long and tedious debute, and made the special order for next Monday evening at 4:30 o'clock.

After some miscellaneous business of no public importance, the Council adjourned.

THE RAILROADS.

NARROW GAUGE.

CINCINATI, O., July 18.-Many points terest were elicited in to-day's discussions at the Narrow-Gauge Convention, though little real work of importance was transacted. In the afternoon a discussion arose on the resolutions presented, which developed to some extent the strength of the two forms of policy prevailing among marrow-gauge men, viz.: that of operating the narrow-gauge only as local roads, and that of enlarging and extending the system so as to enter into direct competition with the standard gauge and trunk lines. The ambitious element appeared to pre-dominate. An interesting experience meeting of five-minute speeches gave an opportunity for a free interchange of views on the topics fore-most in the mind of the Convention. When this was concluded the Committee on Resolu tions made their report, which was adopted with applaus. Following are the most important

clauses:

Resolved, That, on account of the cheaper cost of construction, lighter operating expenses, and smaller interest account, the narrow or three-foot gange is the factor that will finally solve the problem, and bring the country that which is so much

lem, and bring the country that which is so much needed, -che'ng transportation.

Resolved, That the practical working of the narrow-gauge railways of America during the past six years has demonstrated Seyond a reasonable doubt the feasioility of the sauge of three seet, proving, as at has, the following facts: First, that a good road may be constructed at a cost and equipped on this rauge not in excess of two-thirds, all things being equal, of the sum necessary to construct the standard gauge; second, that, when constructed, it can be operated for a sum lers than two-thirds of the agm necessary to operate the standard gauge, doing the same amount of business; third, that its capacity is ample to meet all requirements; fourth, that it is equally as asfe as the standard gauge; fifth, that the capital invested therein has proved more remunerative than like investments made in standard gauge roads under similar conditions; sixth, that, when built, they have given satisfaction to their patrons equal to that of the standard gauge.

Resolved, That the purrow-gauge road should no equal to that of the standard gauge.

\*\*Resolved, That the narrow-gauge road should no longer be looked upon as an auxiliar, road, merely because it is constructed on the three-foot gauge.

\*\*Resolved, That a narrow-gauge road may be built at the present prices of labor or material from the Missussippi or Missouri filter to the seal-looked gauge may be built at the present prices of labor or material.

board, capitalizing upon the basis of actual cost, and profitaoly compete with the water routes for the transportation of freight.

The resolutions, close with the declaration that the arrow-gauge railroad is the road for the people; that its cost comes within then reach, and it offers to them a transportation facility superior to that offered by any other

means.

The most important action of the day was the appointment of a Cen'ral Executive Committee composed as follows: Col. E. Huibert, Bedford, Ind.; Gen James S. Negley, Pennsyl-Bedford, Ind.; Gen James S. Negley, Pennsylvania; H. M. Gastreil, Mississipoj; J. M. Gramam, Kansas, Ili.; Maj. John Byrne, Cincinnati; B. E. Wells, Daiton Ga.; Capt. John Scott. Brownstown, Ind.; A. F. Hill, New York; George M. Priest. Henderson, Ky.; Col. S. N. Yeoman, Washington Court-House, O.; D. E. Small, York, Pa.; B. F. Bardwell, Onio.

This Committee was instructed to consider the advisability of establishing a bureau of narrow-gauge statistics, and to prepare other subjects for discussion at the next Convention, which it was decided to hold in Cincinnation the 25th of October next.

25th of October next. SICK OF JAY GOULD. The amicable relations that have existed be-tween the Union Pacific and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company during the last two or three years will be terminated on the 1st of August, when the contract for freight and passengers between the two companies will be canceled One of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in explaining the causes which ought about the disruption between the two companies, states that about two years ago ontract was entered into between the two ompanies which provided that the steamships were to decline all light freight by demanding high rates, the consideration being, if the vessels did not fill on each voyage within 600 tons of their capacity, the Union Pacific Railroad Company was to make up the difference. This the Union Pacific invariably did by filling the vessels with heavy freight at did by filling the ve-sels with heavy freight at low figures, retaining all the higher priced freight. In this way the Pacific Mail Steamship Company got the milk and the Union Pacific Railroad the cream. Another feature of the contract was that the Pacific Mail was to keep up a high rate of passenger tariff, the consideration being that it should receive \$5 head money for every passenger carried by the Railroad Company, Each month the Railroad money for every passenger carried by the Railroad Company. Each month the Railroad Company would present a statement of the number of passengers carried, accompanied by a check for the amount due. The Pacific Mail had to accept the returns made by the Union Pacific, having no means of rectifying the correctness of the figures given. Since November no aettlement has been made by the Railroad Company. Repeated efforish have been made by the President of the Pacific Mail Company to see Sidney Dillon or Jay Gould, failing each time. A few days ago the Pacific Mail Directors held a meeting regarding this matter. President Park, of the Panama Railroad Company, who was present, stated that the Union Pacific and Gentral Pacific Companies owed his road and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company jointly over \$300,000, and that all attempts to secure a settlement had failed. It was therefore decided to take advantage of a section in the contract which provides that either company can cancel it on giving sixty days notice. After the expiration of the sixty days the possess of another lively tilt between the Pacific Mail the Pa sixty days the prospect of another lively tilt be-tween the Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are very flattering, and it looks as if the time was near again when passengers or freight from Chicago to the Pacific coast and Japan and Cuiña can go via New York at lower rates than by the direct route,—the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

REVIVING THE LODI & GERMAN-TOWN BRANCH.

A meeting was held at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in this city a few days ago between the Managers of the road and Mr. Ray, President of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the project of building a connection between Lodi and Germantown. The Managers of the Northwestern handless against the call for a subscription of REVIVING THE LODI & GERMANoped to revive the call for a subscription of \$200,000 by the City and County of Milwauk toward the construction of the line, but the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce

could not speak for the municipality, and hence a thing could be done.

Several years ago the City and County of Milwankee were invited to subscribe to the building of this branch line to Lodi, but the subject was tabled, and until within a few days the project was believed to be dead. It instated by the Milwankee Sentine that when the appropriation was called for the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, then in Scotland, woste to Mr. John Johnston that the Northwestern Railroad Company had raised the required amount among loreign capitalists, and that it would therefore be unnecessary to tax the citizens for that purpose. The panic followed, and the money raised for the construction of the projected connection was applied to other purposes.

N. & S. V.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following were elected Directors of the Northern & Southern West Virginia Railroad Company to-day: John W. Strong, Detroit; Oliver E. Wood, Willard Parker, Jr., New York; Gidnon D. Camden, Clarisburg, W. Va.; Ben W. Byrnes, Charles-ton, W. Va.; William Montrose, Abram M. Gentry, James B. Weir, W. B. Hotenkiss, New York.

DUBUQUE, Is., July 18 .- The break on the Illinois Central was closed to-day. But one bridge sank slightly, and passengers and bag gage were transferred. All will be straight to-morrow beyond a doubt. The damage out the Company something like \$200,000, besides the immeuse loss from delay on all hands:

Most of the business from Missouri River points is now coming to Chicago, in spite of the barge lines that have lately been started by the The freight business to the East has picked ip a little during the last two days, and it is rumored that the 16-cent rate is not rigidly adhered to by all the lines, and that this is the cause of the increase. It is generally believed that, after the meeting of Vanderbitt Managers

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Now that the scare is ever, and cooling winds are fauning fevered brows, the theatre begins once more to be a place of resort. It was only the fear of sunstroke that deterred people from going down town to buy seats for Clara Morris. Wonderful what a zephyr can do; it is by all odds better than a newspaper puff. Miss Morris bad an illustration of this hitherto ignored fact in the crowded audience which came to see her last evening. They would have come before, but they were would have come before, but they were afraid—of sunstroke. They came at last, and were struck. Clara Morris was evidently inspired—perhaps by the shitting breeze, perhaps by the more genial audience she was playing to—to do her best. Her Constance last evening was almost unlike her rendering of the same part in the early evenings of the week. In its passionate iervor and magnetic ower. The scene in the fourth act with Van Cort, the Judge who is about to sentence her lover, was a powerful instance of her power of feeling and expressing a terrible situation in human life, and of making her audience feel it as keenly. There was an entimental earlier in the close of this act, and Mr. Parselle came in for a deserved share in the noncro of the occasion.

This and to-morrow evening will end the representations of "Conscience,"—a play which should be seen when Clara Morris is playing it. Notwithstanding the fullness of the auditorium should be seen when Clara Morris is plaving it. Notwithstanding the fullness of the auditorium last evening, the theatre was quite free from any atmospheric oppressiveness. Mr. Hooley has been busy, too, getting his favorite windpipes in order again for the rest of the warm season, and the huge fan will probably be in working order by to morrow. With a cool blast whistling through these tubes, and Clara Morris vitaining the air of the emotional drains in "Conscience" or "Miss Muiton," we imagine Hooley's Theatre for the coming ten days will prove at once a cool and an exciting place of entertainment.

GENERAL NOTES. T. W. Keene acted as orator of the day at the inveiling of the bust of Washington, July 4, at

Woodward's Gardens.

The New Chicago Theatre contains a spicy variety entertainment this week, and, being the share of patronage.

Barnum's immense advance advertising-ca

was on exhibition all day yesterday at the Fort Wayne depot. It is a great car. Great is Barnum, and his car is his profit. Edwin F. Thorne has purchased of M. W.

in which he proposes to star during the coming season. He has also engaged "Yank" Adams, the finger-billardist, to travel with him and give an exulption or his remarkable skill during every performance of the piece. Fred G. Maeder has brought suit against Jo seph Murphy for percentage due for the last three years under a contract. He claims an in-terest in \$73,000 profits. Maeder alleges he was in partnership with Mr. Murphy for five years, writing for him "Help" and "Maum Cre," and had the entire management of his business.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 18.—C. H. Miller Co., one of the oldest dry-goods firms in this city, made an assignment to-day to J. M. & J. Their assets are about \$45,000. Their debts se-Their assets are about \$43,000. Their deots secured by mortgages amount to \$52,000, but the real estate will not bring that amount in the present state of depress on. Ten thousand dollars of unsecured debts are held by Charles Root, of Detroit, Peak & Go., and A. S. Jaffray, of New York City.

Fall River, Mass., July 17.—The property of the Union Mittis has been but into the hands of

the Union Milis has been put into the hands of trustees and an advisory committee. The trustees of the Sangamore Mills have decided to start up on Monday, causing great rejoicings mong the operatives.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The San Jose Mill and Lumber Company has filed a petition in pankruptcy; liabilities, \$365,000; assets, \$157.—

NEW YORK, July 18.-A voluntary petitio in bankruptcy was filed to-day by Walter & Fielding, manufacturers of paints, 251 and 253 South street, and at Castleton, Staten Island, Liabilities in the neighborhood of \$100,000. A great portion is borrowed money. Nominal assets, \$55,000.

great portion is borrowed money. Nominal assets, \$55,000.

Announcement was made to-day of the suspension of A. M. & R. Dayles, umbrella manufacturers, who have made an assignment for the bonefit of their creditors to James Dayles. Total liabilities, \$300,000, of which \$140,000 is stated to be for merchandise. Cause of tailure, depreciation in real estate.

The suspension is amonaged of Slote, Wood, man & Co., blank-book manufacturers, at 123 William street, and who are also publishers of Mark Twain's Scrap-Book. They made an assignment to George W. Sands, of the firm of Thouleus, Daniels & Co. Their merchandise liabilities will not exceed \$100,000, and there is considerable indebtodness on real estate. This firm is well-known throughout the country, and is preparing a statement to be submitted to the creditors.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by W. P. Tilton, iron dealer, formerly of the firm of Gerry. Colwell & Tilton, New-church and Morris streets. Liabilities \$470,000, of which \$210.00 are in Indorsements for the Girard Tube Works and Iron Company, and the Pittsburg Belt Company. He has no assets.

RELIGIOUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 18.—The North merican Synodical Conference of the German Lutheran Church to-day efected the following officers: President Prof. W. F. Lebmann, Columbus, O.; Vice-President, the Rev. W. F. Statoratzy, Fort Wayne; Secretaries, Profs. C. A. Frans, of Columbus, and L. A. Gevebner, of Watertown Wis.; Chapain, the Rev J. P. Beyer, Pittsburg.

LOGGING. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LaCrosse, Wis., July 18.—The neavy rain that have proved so disastrous to the crops and brought sorrow to the Grangers, have brought joy to the lumbermen. Many telegrams re-ceived to-day from different points on the Black River and branches indicate that a good log-drive is in progress. The Black River raised from five to seven feet.

SECRETARY M'CRARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
OMARA, Neb., July 18.—The Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War. is in Omaha on business connected with improvements at the Omaha Barracks, and selecting a site in the city for the military headquarters building, which is to be created this year, \$25,100 having been ap-propriated by Congress for this purpose.

The People Still Greatly Exercised Over the Orange Question.

Mayor Beaudry Exceeded His Authority.

The Orangemen Arrested Last Friday Come Up for a Hearing.

Belief that the Case Will Finally Reach the Privy Council.

MONTREAL, July 18 .- The French papers are raising the point that her Majesty's military regulations forbid soldiers to belong to the Orange Order, and the volunteers of Canada, being under these same rules, they object to Orangemen being allowed any longer as volun-

the Grand Trunk train that conveyed the volunteers home to the eastern townships Saturday

last have made their official report. The conductor says the first snots he heard were fired from one of the cars. The train was then on the move, and stones were thrown from the crowd. He saw or heard no shots from the crowd. Pistol shots were fired from the train—no rifle shots. The brakeman makes a similar statement. An action has been entered in the Superior Court by the Hon. John Hamilton against Sir F. Hineks and the Graph c Company for losses in the conduct of the concern.

A mass-meeting of Catholics is called to testify publicly their appreciation of the conduct of Mayor Beaudry, and the able manner in which he preserved the peace of the city on the 19th. The Central Vermont train which arrived here this morning brought fity-six emigrants and miners for the Black Hills.

An attempt was made last night to stupely the sentries on guard at the camp on St. Helen's Island with drugged whisky, the object being, it is supposed, to obtain possession of their arms.

The trial of the Orangemen, David Grant, Fred Hamilton, John Cromwell, John Lieburn, A. Garvin, Thomas Ingram, and Alexander Gibson, who were arrested on the 13th, had been fixed for to-day, and the police court was crowded to excess. W. D. Harnet, Assistant City Attorney, asked that the case be postponed, owing to the illness of the City Attorney and the absence at Quebec of Major Beaudry. Mr. Joseph Doutre, Q. C., who appeared for the Orangemen, said he personally had no objection to an adjournment, but that he would consult his clients. Heddaso, and then said that, if the Corporation would commit itself to a prosecution, he would raise no objection to an adjournment, but that he would consult his clients. Heddaso, and then said that, if the Corporation would commit itself to a postponement, as the case would then be in the hands of responsible persons. As for Murphy, who swore out the information against the Orangemen, he might be a very good person, but he did not think he was sufficient to sustain the responsibility of the prosecution in this c

Orange troubles here. It is understood that they will hereafter direct the course to be pursued by the Montreal Orangemen. A number of local members of the Order were present at the meeting. They state that the question was one which had gone beyond Montreal entirely. The guards which were piaced over the armories during the 12th of July excitement will be removed to hight, the excitement having died out. The Quebec Government have ordered an investigation into the alleged attack on the volunteer train and the alleged attack on the volunteers at the Taurerces Junction Satur as last.

Special Dispute to The Tribina.

MONTERAL, Jul. 18.—Alec. S. Archibald, Professor of Criminal Law at the McGill University, gives it as his opinion that, while the Orange Society is illegal in this Province, a meeting of members of that Society on the streets is not necessarily an unlawful assembly so as to justify their dispersion

Society on the streets is not necessarily an unlawful assembly so as to justify their dispersion
by the Magistrates in their capacity as conservators of the peace. He holds that the Major
exceeded his authority in arresting Orangemen.
Of course, if the Orange Society is illegal, so
also are the Jesuits, Foresters, Odd-Fellows,
and Free-Masons under the Grand Lodge of
the Province of Quebec,—for the act
has not been extended so as to include the new
Lodge in its exemption, but only refers to
Masons under the Grand Lodge in the United
Kingdom and the Grand Lodge of Canada.

on the 11th.

The investigation into the charge of forgery against E. H. Golf, at the suit of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, has been re-suined. Col. A. A. Stevenson, a Director of

Application is about to be made to the Government for the formation of a Catholic battathon in the city. Caps. Kirwin made a similar request last week, and was refused on the

request last week, and was refused on the ground of economy.

Fatner Lacan, of the Seminary of Oka, is, it is sail, to be arrested on a charge of forgery in connection with the late Indian srials.

The reappointment of the Hon. Adam Archibald to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Nova Scotia is confirmed. There is dissatisfaction in some quarters, as the appointment of Mr. Hill and of Mr. Vail was urged by their respective friends, and confidently suitspated by them. friends, and confidently anticipated by them.
The drouth still continues to cause considerable uneasuress among farmers in localities where rain has not fallen for a month and a

CANADA.

Learned Professor Declares

teers.

The conductor and brakeman who were on

ductor says the first spots he heard were fired

Second race, 2:30 class, purse \$1,000, seven the first. At the conclusion of the second heat, owing to the lateness of the hour, adjourned till THE TRIGGER. BOGARDUS' CHALLENGE. NEW YORK, July 18 .- Says Bea's Life of July

Masons under the Grani Lodge in the United Kingdom and the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The leaders of the Orange Order have determined to make no further demonstration until the question of the legality of their organization has been decided.

The very serious question of the efficiency of military and additional police is now forcing their on public attention. The entire cost has been estimated as \$25,000. It is rumored that the Mayor will rule the question out of the Council, should it there be occurred that the Mayor will rule the question out of the Council, should it there be occurred to the six Magistrates who petitioned for troops. A motion is expected to be made, that, as the Provincial Government paid the cost of the troops at the recent labor-riots in Quebec, the same Govern ent should defray the expense of the turn-out of the military in this city on the 11th.

samed. Col. A. A. Stevenson, a Director of the Company, was examined, and testified that no such resolution as that claimed by Golf as passed on the 17th of July, 1877, to the effect that the Compan, was indebted to him in the shim of \$22,700, was ever passed by the Board, to the best of witness' recollection.

The Orangemen have issued an invitation to Protestants to subscribe to the fund for testing the legality of the arrests on the 12th.

where rain has not fallen for a month and a half. Crops are suffering greatly in consequence. Hay is proceeding well, but is only a light crop. Six months ago the Court of Appears here gave judgment confirming the pretension of the Nais of the Hotel Diep to seignorial rights in the protective acquired by J. R. Middlemiss in the notorious Tanneries landswap. The case was further appealed to the Privy Council of England, which has now set aside the judgment of the Court of Appeals in favor of the Middlemiss estate, it being held that the passage of the property through the hands of the Provincial Government had cleared it of seignorial rights. A frami perpetrated on the city by the overmeasurement of the masonry-work done on the McTavish Reservoir has lately been uncarthed. The affair coming to the knowledge of Mr. Lesage, Ch ef Engineer of the Water-Works, he set a competent engineer to measure the work, who found that a great excess in the measurement had taken place, and, in consequence, attout \$20,000 extra mad been paid. The affair is to be investigated.

abust \$23,000 extra mad been pand. The affair is to be investigated.

A meeting of the stockholders of the defunct Canada Africultural Insurance of the defunct Canada Africultural Insurance Company has been held. Philip 8. Ross read a statement of the affairs of the Comoany, which shows: Assis—Outstanding accounts, stock and premiums, bills receivable, agents' balances, case on hand, etc., \$18,0.6; overdue calls. \$35,0.6; bends in the hands of the Government, \$64,000; E. H. Goff's meduceloses at par, \$23,0.00; total, \$35,505. In accusion, further valls can be made on stockholders to the amount of \$55,000,—msking a grand total of \$1,009,565. Liabnities—Direct, meluding fire-posses, \$125,000; supposed amount required to reinsure outstanding risks. \$30,000; amount to equalize anarenolders' stock, \$25,000; total, \$200,000.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of Quebec held its twenty-cerouth annual session in Grandy, Quebec,

be at once dispatched by sailing vessels to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the last baving proved remunerative.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Hugh J. McCready, leather-merchant, to whom reference was made in a former dispatch as having left the city in a mysterious manner. His affairs are found to be tuvolved, and his habilities are expected to reach \$60,000.

Sizefai Dispatch to The Tribuse.

OTTAWA, July 18.—The number of failures in the second quarter of 1878 in the Dominion of Canada is 352, with liabilities rearbing the sum of \$4,407,800. The total failures for the first six months of 1878 are 947, with liabilities amounting to \$15,503,729. The number of failures in the first six months of 1878 were 1,223, with liabilities amounting to \$15,151,837,—showing a decrease of the number of failures in the first six months of 1877 were 1,223, with liabilities amounting to \$15,151,837,—showing a decrease of the number of failures in the first six months of this year, compared with the same period of last year, of 27d, or over 22 per cent; and a decrease in the amount of habilities of \$1,62,443, or nearly 10 per cent.

MONTRIAL, Can., July 18.—A writ of attachment has been issued against Hugh J. McCready, leather merchant. Liabilities about \$60,000.

MONTRIAL, July 18.—It is expected that the estate of H. J. McCready took considerable money with him.

\*\*Rectal Dispatch to The Tribuse.\*\*

TORONTO, July 18.—In view of the report that 2,000,000 of spurious American silver dollars have been put in circulation, it is urged that Canadians, especially on the frontier, retuse this describition of money altogether, particularly as accounts state that the imitation can only be detected by the most careful tests.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURE. TOLEDO RACES. TOLEDO, O., July 18 .- A heavy rain early in the afternoon made a heavy track and delayed the start. At 4 o'clock the pacers were called up to finish their race, postponed from yesterday. Sweetzer won the sixth heat and race in 2:25,

Bay Dick.
Scott's Thomas.
Col. Dawes.
C. M. Wooley.
Ellsworth.

The iree-for-all race was also postponed.

"Capt. A. if. Bogardus requests us to state "Capt. A. if. Bogardus requests us to state that he is open to shoot any man, in the world, at either 1,000 bigeons, starlings, soarrows, or glass balls, or he will shoot any ten men for £1,000, they to shoot at 100 birds or balls each, and the American to shoot 1,000 birds or balls, and the greatest scores made altogether to gain.

—the £1,000 match to take place within twenty makes of the Maternalis; conditions, double miles of the Metropolis; conditions, double guns, the use of both barrels, one-quarter ounce of shot, to stand thirty yards from the traps, any rules to be in force, the editor of Be's Life to be stakenoider and to appoint a referee."

Capt. Bogardus further offers to shoot at glass balls against pigeons, giving three yards.

PEDESTRIANISM. ENNIS PURTHER AHEAD.

creased his lead in the six-days' walking match to twenty-five miles. The extreme heat has materially affected bo h him and Guyon. Each walked about thirty-eight miles, and retired at 11 o'clock for five hours' rest. The total distance walked thus far is, Enus 280 miles, and Guyon 255 miles. The latter is still confident that he will beat Enus, but such a result is

AQUATIC.

GENEVA LAKE. Geneva Lake, Wis., July 18.—The yacht race day, for the Mendel sohn prize, a silver cup, was won by the Geneva, Capt. Dave Lytle, in mempon second, in 3 hours 22 minutes and 3 seconds, and the Nettie third, in 3 hours 43 minutes and 45 weards. The other bosts were distanced. The course was fitcen miles, with a preeze from the north, and hundreds of people

BASE-BALL

CINCINNATI - BOSTON.
CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—C. neturnati, 4; Bos-PROVIDENCE-INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18.—Indianapolis, 0: Providence, 3.

AN ENGLISH SCANDAL. The Duke of Mariborough's Eldest Son and

Lady Aylestord.

Pull Mult Gusette.

In the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice on July & the case of Aviesford vs. Aylesford and Biandford was concluded before Sir James Hannen and a special jury. It was a petition presented by Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife Euith, on the ground of her misconduct with the Marquis of Blandford. Both defendants had filed answers denying the charge, and the Queen's Proctor intervened and alleged collusion between the parties, and, lurtaer, that the petitioner nimself had been guilty of misconduct. The Earl of Aylestord denied the allegation. He scated that he was married on the Sch of February, 1571, at St. George's, Hanover Square, and that there had been two chidren, the issue of the marriage, one of whom was born in 1875. The intervention of the Queen's Proctor was the principal issue.

Sir James Hannen said the Queen's Proctor had but one duty to perform,—to lake care that a perthoner was by his own conduct had disentified himself to a divorce should not obtain a decree. That had been dene, and it was not necessary for him (the Queen's Proctor) to proon the 8th of February, 1571, at St. George's necessary for him the Queen's Process of the to-bed further. The jury would say that Lord Aylestord had been guilty of adultery, and also that he had been guilty of collusion with Lord Biandford, as the evidence was not denied. With respect to Mrs. Dilke and Lord Aylestord with respect to Mrs. Dinc and Lord Aylesford entering the witness-box, that was a matter en-tirely for his (Sir J. Hannen's) discretion, but in the ordinary course they would be entitled to dolso. This would be done, but nothing fur-

do so. This would be took, the state ther.

Mrs. Dilke was then called, and, in answer to Sir H. James said she was married to Mr. Charles Dilke in 1863. Her nusband had been on insimate terms with Lord Ayiesford. He was constantly in the habit of visiting at Pakington. Sue had also visited at Packington, but with her husband's full consent. If we letters were here placed in Mrs. Dilke's hands.

Sir James riannen objected to the 'etters being read.

Sir James hannen objected to the 'etters being read.
Sir ii. James—May I ask that your Lordship
will look at those letters!
Sir J. Hannen—To want do they refer!
Sir J. Hannen—To want do they refer!
Sir J. Hannen—The letters cannot be referred

to.
Sir H. James—Have you, Mrs. Dike, on your so emm oath, ever been gulity of faintiarity of an improper kind with Lord Aytesford
Mrs. Dike—No, never: upon my solemn

Mrs. Diske—No, never: upon my solemn onth.

Sr H. James—And when the subject was first mentioned you took steps to vindicate your character from aspectson!

Mrs. Diske—I did.
Lord Aylesford then entered the box. His. Lordship and he had known Mrs. Diske ever since he was a boy.

Sir H. James—On your oath, Lord Aylesford, have you ever, upon any occasion, been guitty of impropriety with Mrs. Diske?

I and Aylesford—On my oath, never.

Sir J. Hannen hoped wint he had said would intimate to the jury sufficiently the view ne took of the case. Neither he nor they were called upon to pronounce any opinion upon the question of whether or not the pefationer and Mrs. Diske were cuilty of hapropriety. Tacy had beard their denial, and their denial, of course, could be of little value in a court of

mained a matter undetermined by that cours at any rate.
The jury then found that Edith, Counters of Aylesford, had committed adultery with Charles, Marquis et Biandfore; that the Earl of Aylesford had acted in collusion, and further that the Earl of Aylesford had committed adultery.
Upon this finding, his Loriship dismissed the petition of the Earl of Aylesford and the Marquis of Biandford in the costs of the suit.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Its Practical Use in New York City—Private Houses to Be Lighted Comparatively for Nothing.

New Port Sening Post, July 18.

The first application of electricity to every day, or rather every night, uses have yet to be made in this country. What is known as the "calcium light" is the most brilliant artificial light that has been used, but it is not suited for ordinary purposes for many reasons, its cost. light that has been used, but it is not suited for ordinary purposes for many reasons, its cost and intensity being among the chief ones.

In England and France the use of electric light has of late years been the subject of a vast amount of study and innumerable experiments. M. Jablochkoff has succeeded, by means of what is known as the "Jablochkoff candle," in getting a light of immeuse power and brilliancy, and at but sittle cost. The drawbacks to the Jablochkoff light are: Its unsteadiness a constant but little cost. The drawbacks to the Jacoback koff light are: Its unsteadiness, a constant flicker being perceptible; and a certain intensity which causes very black shadows and tires the eyes. Intensely black shadows have long been the bane of electric lights. When the work on the Paris Exhibition of 1867 got benind hand,

the Paris Exhibition of 1367 got benind hand, and it became necessary to work all night, using electric lights, it was found that the dark shadows east were a great inconvenience. If a workman happened to drop a tool or a nail in the shadow of any object it was necessary to light a match to find a gain. Since then the experiments have been going on continually with more or less adcessa.

In this city the first attempt at using electrication place of gas will have a first trial in the composing-room of the Times, Messrs Arnoux & Hochhausen, manufacturers of dynamoelectric machines, have engaged to light the room by means of electricity at a first cost of less than \$1,000 for the electric machine, and after that of about twenty cents an hour, which covers the cost of the steam power used and the carbon points burned. The gas used in the Times composing-room costs now about \$500 a month. It the hew machine works successfully it will effect a saving of nearly \$400 a month.

A reporter of the Evening Post saw one of

the Pales composing-room costs now about \$500 a month. It the new machine works successfully it will effect a saving of nearly \$400 a month.

A reporter of the Even of Post saw one of these electric light machines a few days ago. Apparently it is an ordinary dynamo-electric machine of not very large dimensions. The whole affair is not larger than a sewing machine. Steam-power is used to out it in motion, and the instant it begins to revolve the electric current is generated and becomes ready for the isamp. This lamp is the usual French device for holding the two carbon points, between which the voltage are passes, in position. The only new features in Arnoux & Ho manusen's machine is a novel shape on the armsture con, whereby it is asserted that only one-haif as much power is necessary to work with as was formerly required. From their inquiries in Europe they determined not to use the Jablocatkoff candle, but to rely upon the French methods. The carbon points used are of about the shape and length of lead, pencils. One point is attached to the wire coming from one pole of the machine, and the other point to the wire from the other pole. When these carbons are held at the proper distance from each other a flame of marvelous brilliancy is produced. In the machine-shop where the trial were made the daylight was excellent; nevertness the electric light was so brilliant as to cause all the objects near by—posts, belts, and so forth—to east dark shadows. The power necessary to produce this light was about three and a hait horse-power; the light was, as nearly as could be assertanced, equal to 8,000 candles, or about 675 gas-lights. When in place it is expected that the isamp will need no touching, the two carbons isaxing about twelve hours.

On the 25th of June last a patent was granted to a Mr. Sawyer in this city for a system of dividing a current of electricity in such a manner that light could be distributed to the different rooms of a private house or or or the politions. It a current of electricity is made to p canied comoustion from taxing place is to place the carbon in a vacuum, or in perfectly pare my trugen. For experiments it was a very pretty plaything, but no practical use could be made of it. It was impossible to make any reservoir or transparent or any other substance that was impormeable to are another which after a time spoiled the curbon. The parents issued to Mr. Sawyer are for methous of hermetically closing the given are for methous of hermetically closing that intended in the scenario of the second of the second of the second operation. The given is machine, which is sent through the wires from the exerting machine, which is sent through the wires from the operation. The par is nermetically senied and is filled with introgen, absolutely pure. As soon as the current is sent through the wires the caroon becomes brilliant and intense. The light given is pure, white and through the wires into security produced by one-horse power will be same entitling about forty gas ourners. To furnish this electric current to private houses it is proposed to have reservoirs of electricity in different parts of the cwe, just as we now have gas reservoirs. The cost of put thing the wire since the first generated now the subscript of the cyce, and with not the signest flower, just as we now have gas reservoirs. The cost of put thing the wire since the individual there will be no house of the cost of gas-pipes, and the electricity in different parts of the cwer is building. When once in place they need never be touched. No cleaning will be necessary, no matches will be used, and linally bere will be no necessity of ever changing the carbons. In factories or buildings ware steampower is used

HANLON. MONTREAL, July S. -Fears are felt for Hanlon's safety at St. John, N. B. He went out this morning at 10 o'clock, and had not returned at 2 b. in. The water became too rouge for his shell to live in, and scarce is now going on.

3 p. m.—Nothing heard of Hanlon fet.

Cicopatral

Her power was retained oy force of personal charons. She led too oid "boys" captive whenever she talked "pretty" to them and showed her teeth. Itstory should led us that see used Sozodont, but it don t. The preparation she used might have had another name then.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup" for children while techniz. It cares desentery an Idi-arrhos, wind color, and regulates the bowels. Their THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled proposals will be received at the office J. R. Trummer, Master of Transportation, on Hasterd-st., Detween Carroll and kinste-sts., and Saturday, July 20, at 4 p. m., for the building two masoury shutiments for a double-trace rative bridge over the Illinois and Michigan Canal, a Chicago. Plans and specifications can be seen at the above named office after this date. Chief Engineer P., C. & St. L. H. R.

ns Times declares that, while

I.-O.- U. on a tender spot when

thing else. The Cornell boys ust tution does not think Sen-

a lively rattle at little Dou-out wait until DENNETT is

A Man Awaiting Execution in New York

Castare of Oakley, the Absconding Cashier, After a Lapse of

Special Disputch to The Tribune. (Wasspara County) Argus of to-morrow will metals the following particulars of a horrible contain the following particulars of a norriole case of wife-murder perpetrated almost a week are, but which has only now come to light:

"For many years we have had living in this rimity a man named Hezekiah Whitney, who has been a good enough citizen, but who has had many mental peculiarities. For many years minus excitement sprang up in his neighbor-hood, in which he became interested. He gave a his drinking habits, and entered with just as ach intemperance upon the practice of relighoss rites and ceremonics. He soon began to helieve that in all he did God gave him special directions, even to the most triv-

of the town of Deerfield, about eight miles northwest of Wautoma. His iamily consists of his wife and four daughters, only two of whom are at home, two being married. One of those at home is and the other The facts, as iar as ascertained, are as follows: On 8anday morning hir. Whitney got up and built a fire, and went to the barn to milk his cows. His wife got up and put the food over the fire to cook for breakfast. The daughters got up and took the breakfast-getting in hand, and the mother went out, saying she was going to the hun, ten rods distant. Whitney soon came in, the breakfast was put on the table, and the wife not comine in, she was called, and no answer being received the father and daughters ate third breakfast, and then a chapter in the bible was read, and a praver spoken. The mother not yet having arrived, the little girl, Atta, started out to look for her. We soon found her, half sitting, half leaning, he back against an oak grub about one and we half inches in diameter, one hand resting in he lap the other on the ground. Around her mak was tied a rope such as is used to the cattle heir stalls, one end being tied in the fork of he grab, about four feet from the ground. The huner bark showed no signs of any weight having rested on it, and the soft ground was entirely free from any evidence of a struggle such as busual in cases of hanging. The little girl will her father, who ran and got the body, and placed it on the bed, and chafed it, expressing a belighbors and went to the house. Whitney will the party that, if they went in, they were

pparent just what value the seen to the country during ipon the course that ALEX-is took in regard to the Por-No doubt but that Porter

yesterday's issue that the only on one skie of little ar. It opposed nim "on will probably soon fall into

trifle. of Fosres in the Toledo dis-Mr. Foster was one of the afth Congress whose ability ook some of the odium off

ne faiture, Chicago has had a to the hot weather that made

CITTLE was nominated he was e by surprise that he had to ript a few impromptu remarks.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—The Governor to-day pardoned Michael Lamb, who was sent up from Edgar County for larceny in 1877 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The pardon was asked by the State's Attorney, prosecuting witness, and others.

Senator Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, with A.O.
Lamb, a brother of the convict, were here in the interest of the petition for elemency, but the Governor had already issued the pardon. A MYSTERY.

St. Louis, July 18.—Great excitement was the water about ten days. There was a horri-ble gash on the side of the throat, and the bowels were protruding from a wound supposed to have been inflicted there. The skull was completely gone. Whether it had been removed by the action of the water and the gnaving of the fishes, or by a sharp knile, could not be ascer-tained at the advanced state of decomposition in which it was found. Not the slightest clue tending to the identification of the body or the discovery of the murderer has been discovered.

examination of the body of Mack yesterday ination of Dickerson has been progressing a

ively cashier, bookkeeper, and superint of the cloak department in the establishment of Wilson & Grieg, a dry-goods firm lately suspended, have been arrested, conred with systematic robbery of their employers. When the firm went into bankruptcy it found itself, on taking stock, \$100,000 behind.

New Orleans, July 18.—The Galveston News'
Austin special says Piper and Herndon, charged with the robbery of the train on the Texas Pa to-day and sentenced to life imprisons Several alleged accessories were acquitted.

tendency-Trying to Limit the Fire Limits.

An adjourned meeting of the Council wa held last evening, Ald. Tuley presiding. The first call of the roll showed that there was no quorum present, and for half an hour or more the time was purposely consumed by Ald. Pearsons in a rambling talk, subject to conones who were anxious for a meeting. By dint

Oliver, Beidler, Niesen, Schweisthat, and Jonas

Division street.

Ald. McCaffrey, after a speech about the poo

Provisions—Pork, 49s. Lard, 37s. Livenpool, July 18.—Corrox—Good del 1946; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and del

Continent quoted for early delivery at \$7.70@7.75.
TALLOW—In less demand; sales of 55,000 lbs at \$8.50

Business Still Dull at the Banks --- No Change in Rates.

The Produce Harkets Slow, in Spite of Hilder Weather-The Leading Departments Easier.

Provisions Tame---Wheat and Corn Close Firmer.

#### FINANCIAL.

Happily the Manitoba wave arrived in full force arry yesterday morning. Of course bank and business circles feel refreshed, and indications are decidedly more hopeful. As yet, however, trade is dull, edly more hopeful. As yet, however, trade is dull, the movement, if any, being scarcely perceptible. It would take a long time to enumerate the depressing effects of the extremely hot term through which we have passed upon general business. As might be expected, the live-stock trade has suffered severely. Cattle died in the cars on their way to this city; they died at the stock-yards, holders being glad to sell at reduced rates. Under the extreme heat the market for hogs also broke, and of course the transactions at the banks were proportionally reduced. These effects will be felt for several days, in fact perhaps for a week or two to come. Some of our manufacturing establishments have suspended for a few days, and generally dullness pervades all departments of trade and industry.

While business is dull enough to warrant the grumbling and the gloomy forebodings of consti-

bling and the gloomy forebodings of consti-nal croakers, the times are not so inactive as tutional croakers, the times are not so inactive as the bank-clearings and other monied transactions of the present, when compared with those of a few years ago, would seem to indicate. Prices have fallen so largely that it takes far less money to do the business of the country than it shoe did. And besides, dealers in real estate have almost entirely dropped out of the figures of the banks. These formed a very large item; but now a single check for a transaction at the Stock-Yarde would probably cover all those bassed for real estate for perhaps a week or more. Hence, while speculative movements in real estate and almost everything else hereaway have entirely stopped, the amount of the actual handling and transfer of standard articles and products are steadily and largely increasing. This is specially true in Chicago and in all the country that is tributary to it.

he banks discount all the paper good customer for at 8@10 per cent, and 1@2 per cent lowe figures on large amounts are freely accepted. Cal and short time loans as heretofore are made at 4@6

New York exchange is still close and firm at 60 The bank clearings were \$2,400,000.

STATE DEBTS.

Statesmen and capitalists have alike come to the wise conclusion that the increase of State and municipal debte must be stopped. They are parameter and age perlyzing the industries of the country, and are, pera principal barrier to a return to active bu sed to a citizen of that State an open letter, ing the growth of the public debt, and stat-tite amount on the lat of January last was

ing that its amount on the latt of January last was \$23, 212,006. He says, in conclusion:

I am clear in the belief that our financial condition is the great barrier to prosperity. It mas destroyed State and municipal, and seriously affected innivitual, credit abroad, and has broken down all confidence at home. The banks and individuals who hold money lock their vaults and refuse all accommodations to the borrower, under the belief that, when public obligations are disregarded, a scheme will be devised by which individual contracts will be ignored and avoided with the same facility. This want of confidence has locked up millions of currency, which, if it could be placed in circulation, would go very far toward the relief of the people of Tennessee. The holder of even tide and unemployed money esteems it now as more valuable thanany species of property, and he cannot be expected to change his opinion is fixed upon one point.—not to exceed an additional levy of 30 cenus, making the State tax 40 cents. This has been the pledge of the Democracy for the mast four years. The special report of the Crome. ed upon one point.—not to exceed an additional y of 30 cents, making the State tax 40 cents, is has been the pledge of the Democracy for the it four years. The special report of the Combiller, made in December, 1877, thows that, acding to the present assessment, the tax on a perty and merchants, at 30 cents, will yield a trevenue of \$70,500 derived from the lease of the mitentiary, with the givenue from railroad, telerabh, and siceping-car companies, we have an ple margin, inside of which a settlement can be die easily and acceptably to all concerned. Of

ample margin, inside of which a settlement can be made easily and acceptably to all concerned. Of course, this will be burdensome to the taxpayer, but we owe the debt, and debts are always trouble-some and never paid conveniently. It is well-enough for the people to understand that whatever settlement is made money will be required to meet the undertasking, and this money will have to come from the pockets of the taxpayer of the State.

So the money to pay for the extravagance and the dishonesty of the tax-cating rascals of this city must come from the pockets of our people. They have taxed the life out of real estate, imposing a penalty upon the right to hold and im-They have taxed the life out of real estate, imposing a penalty upon the right to hold and improve it. This is almost equally oppressive upon the man who carries a hod and the carpenter who drives the nail. Were it not that capitalists cannot get a reasonable rental for their property, building would go on space, and thousands of idle men now wandering about our streets, scarcely knowing where the money for the next day's family expenses is to come from, would at once find active and profitable employment. It is, therefore, the duty, and especially the interest, of all honest men, whether rich or poor, to unite their influence and their energies to smash the infamous rings that are taxing the vitality out of the real estate and the pronctive industries of the city.

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS. n Francisco Importers paid \$500,000 last the for the release of goods from bonded warese and ship. This is the largest sum paid in a slareh, but it is considerably less than for previous June since 1872. The half-yearly pits for the past fourteen years have been as the state of the past fourteen years have been as the state of the past fourteen years have been as the state of the past fourteen years have been as the state of the past fourteen years have been as the state of the past fourteen years have been as the state of the past fourteen years.

	1866	3, 603, 900 187	3	3, 778, 100
	1867	3, 589, 300 18.	4 ,	3,710,500
	1868	4,028,500 187	5	3, 973, 200
30	1809	8, 740, 700 187	8	3, 780, 400
	1870	3, 993, 600 187	7	3, 327, 600
	1871	3, 448, 100 187	18	2,973,200
	The amount the period under re-	riew, and re	flects the inac	the whole tive con-
	CHICAGO M	NING AND	STOCK EXCH	ANGE
	Yesterday's si			
	Seek No Farther Seek No Farther	(Black Hills)	Shares, 50	Price. \$1.30

We notice an advance of 1/4 in sterling. Prices a

tions the same as yesterday, viz.: Gold, 100%. Greenbacks, 90% in coin. LOCAL SECURITIES.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bid.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds. 1044
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage 1044
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage 1054
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long). 1057
Code County 7 per cent bonds (long). 1048
Chicago Fark 7 per cent bonds 150
City Railway (South Side). 150
City Railway (South Side). 150
City Railway (North Side). 118
Chicago Gasileth and Coke Company.
Commber of Commerce.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW TORK.

To the Western Amoriated Press.

New York, July 18.—Gold opened and clo
at 100%, with sales during the day at 100%.

Governments were active and firm.

Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were steady.

State securities were steady.

The stock market was irregular in early dealings, and prices fell off % to 1½; the latter New Jersey Central. After the first call, however, a strong tone set in, and prices advanced steadily uptil the second call. The principal activity was in Lake Shore. Northwestern, and St. Paul. During the afternoon the market was characterized by strength and a higher range of prices. The improvement from the lowest point was ½¢ to 1½; closing one-

tations being in some cases about the highest of the day. The greatest rise was in Granger stocks, which advanced 1@1%, followed by New Jersey Central, which recovered 1%. In the general list Lake Shore, Western Union, and Delaware, Lackwanna & Western were the strengest stocks, Transactions were SS, 000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore, 140,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 23,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 preferred, 23,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 preferred, 5,000 Lackawana, 4,000 New Jersey Central,500 Western Union, 1,000 Pacific Mail, and 2,000 New Jersey Sonthern.

Money market easy at 1%@2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

tile paper, 3@4.
Cu-toms receipts, \$305,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$154,000.
Clearings, \$11,000.000.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483.
Sight exchange on New York, 4°8.
Bar silver—Here, 115¼ in greenbacks, and 11 in gold.
Silver coin. %@1½ per cent discount.

Tennessee 6s, old.... 36 Tennessee, new..... 34 Virginia 6s, cld.... 20

New ORLEANS.

Sight exchange on New York. % premium.

Sterling exchange. bankers' bills, 4866487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 18.—Console, 95 7-16; accounts

95 9-16.

Reading. 20%; Eric, 16%; pfd. 32%.

United States bonds—'67\*, 108%; 10-40s, 111%;
new 5s, 108%; 4%s, 106%.

Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2%. Below the Hank of England rate 1 months' bills, 2%. Death and the rate 1.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 4, 100, 000.

Pans, July 18.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 626, 000 france during the pas Rentes, 114f 55c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for reco-Thursday, July 18:

Thursday, July 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fourth av, 148 8-10 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 24% x100 ft, dated July 18 ft. asset def. 2 ft to alley nated July 18.

West Ohlo st. 124 ft w of Rucker st. s f, 21x128 3-10 ft, dated July 11.

Centre st. 160 ft w of North Franklin st, s f, 10x115 ft, dated July 11.

Centre st. 160 ft w of North Franklin st, s f, 10x115 ft, dated July 12.

Marsinfield st. 19% ft s of West Congress st. w f, 19% st. of the dated July 8.

Bloomingtaile road, s w corner of Commercial st, n f, 12xx50 ft, dated July 17.

Latiour ft, dated July 16 of Ashland sv. 18.

Elston av, 75 ft s of Rawkon st, w f, 25x140 ft, dated July 8.

Dashlells t, 281 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x 2,000 2,580 350 dated July 8
Dashiell st. 281 ft n of Thirty-fifth st. c f. 25x
1244 ft. dated Jure 28
Walnut st. 196 st w of Francisco st. n f. 24x150
ft. dated Dec. t. 1877.

St. undivided 29 of 4ex100 ft. improved.

s f, undivided % of ex100 ft, improved, dated June 29
West Indiana st, n w cor of Hobey st, s f, 24x
92 ft, improved, dated July .
Dayton st, 50 ft n of Willow st wf, 50x125 ft, dated June 24
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF
Prederic pl, 75 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 75x
180 ft, dated July 13.
South Halsted st, 75 ft n of Sixty-third st, e f, 40 9-10x139 ft, with 72.8-10x128 10 ft in same block, dated July 8.

COMMERCIAL.

	- Wed	nestay.	Thursd
Mess pork		9.30	8 9.2
Lard		6.65	6.9
Shoulders, boxed		4.75	4.7
Short ribs, boxed	******	5.75	5.8
Whisky		1.06	1.0
Wheat		9536	. 1
Corn	9	38%	2
Oats		244	1 2
Rye		49	SILL S
Barley		5236	
Live hogs		@454	4 6
Cattle		6.5%	2 6
Gold		0.50	100.3
Consols		9-16	95 7
Sterling exchange		48294	40

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock of Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date

1	Rece	ipts.	shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
our, bris	7,121	9,585	6,417	5, 392
heat, bu	55,408	11, 160	85.637	19, 528
orn, bu	244, 804	316,506	247,883	225.963
ats, bu	70,850	35, 695	47,500	20.596
ve. bu	2,278	8.975	8,400	2,082
arley bu	840	820		488
rass seed, hs.	35, 130	8,860	25, 598	7,445
ax seed, hs.	12,000	46, 350	3,400	550
meats, lbs	63,810		1,500,936	
eef, tcs	*********			100
eef. bris	******	. 1	87	195
ork, bris	229	149	531	2, 17
ard. 108	43, 872	100, 580	237, 480	558, 730
allow, ibs	38,800	25,880		
utter, lbs	142,715	237, 424	125, 370	95, 670
ve hogs. No.	11,838	15, 287	6.249	4, 180
attie, No	5,982	4,881	2,983	2,959
heep, No	627	535	403	
ides, ibs	199, 600		105, 245	77,680
ighwines	50		50	100
ool, lbs	656, 449		392,458	413, 64
otatoes, bu	2,0:4		470	
oal, tons	3,534		960	1.24
sv. tons	10			20
umber, m.ft.	5, 421	3,529	1, 290	1,35
hingles, m			98	444
alt. bris	1,345		2,684	2,998
oultry, coops.	6			
ggs. pkgs	331			******
heese, bxs			6,422	1.64
apples, bris.	251		0, 0.00	1,04
eans, bu			22	5

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,006 bn wheat, 478 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 1 car No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 1 car No. 1 hard wheat, 28 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars No. 2 soft spring, 9 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (94 wheat); 110 cars high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 284 cars No. 2 corn, 157 cars rejected, 13 cars no grade (565 corn); 24 cars white oats, 41 cars No. 2 (565 corn); 24 cars white oats, 41 cars No. 2 spixed, 10 cars rejected (75 oats); 8 cars No. 2 fye; 1 car No. 3 barley. Total, 743 cars, or 306, 000 bu. Inspected out: 29,935 bn wheat, 206,-884 bu corn, 4,597 bu outs, 453 bu rye. The Board of Trade yesterday adopted the fol-lowing, by a ballot vote of 518 against 171:

Resolved, That from and including July 18 to and including Aug. 31. the business session of the Board of Trade, from 2:30 to 2:30 o'clock, be suspended for this year only; and during the above time the provisions of Rule 19 in ressect to irregular trading shall not be held to apply to any trades made between 9:30 o'clock a. m. and 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The 3 o'clock Provision Board has made a similar adion transe.

The 10 clock relative to the saling produce markets were rather slow yesterday, and most of them were easier. The Manitoba wave had arrived, making it possible to stade without thermal discomfort, but there were apparently few orders on the floor, and local operators were not anxious to trade extensively. Horse apparently few orders on the floor, and local operators were not anxions to trade extensively. Hors
were in fair supply, and quoted easier, which
reacted on product. Wheat fell off in consequence of copier weather and a dull feeling in
Great Britsin, and corn weakened in sympathy,
though the inter was again in very good demand
for shipment. Barley and rye were stronger, and
freight rates dull, while very little was doing in
the minor departments. The impression seemed
to be gaining ground that the reports of damage to

markets.

In the dry-goods market nothing new was developed. There was a limited movement in staple and seasonable fabrics, and prices were firm and unchanged. Groceries were quoted as before. Sugars are still meeting with an active inquiry, and are firmly held. Coffees were rather more quiet, but the market was firm at the late advance. Rice is in short supply, and for Carolina and Louisiana styles the feeling is strong. Other articles in the list were ordered rather sparingly. There was a good demand for fish at full prices. Dried fruits remained dull, and most kinds were weak. No changes were developed in the butter and cheese markets beyond the fact that the cooler weather induced a rather steadier feeling. Bagzing was active, with American and Otter Creek held ich higher. Oils were unchanged, as were also leather, tobacco, coal, and wood.

The demand for lumber afloat was light yesterday, and the offerings small till towards noon, when the first of the return fleet came to the docks. Prices were unchanged. The retail market was quiet though the yards presented a rather more animated appearance, the cooler temperature enabling the men to resume work. The demand for tinplates, nails, and shelf hardware continues small, but quite as good as usual in July. The wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern wool market was active and firm and the Eastern wool market was active and firm and the Eastern was active and firm a

small, but quite as good as usual in July. The wool market was active and firm, and the Eastern markets are reported strong in sympathy, with a good demand from manufacturers, who eem to have come to the conclusion at last that it s better to pay the prices now asked in the West than wait till later in the season. The hay, broomcorn, seed, and hop markets were quiet. Hide were firm owing to scarcity. Green fruits were in fair supply and duli, except berries and lemons. The latter have advanced to \$14.00@16.00 per box, the hot weather having created an extraor dinary demand for them. Poultry was quiet and

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 14c Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 1½c on corn to Buffalo, and 4c on do to Kingston. Room was taken for 210,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and steady, at 6½c for corn and 7c for wheat to New York. Lake and rall rates were quoted at 7½@8c for corn to New York and 9c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. They are quoted at 16c to New York and 2½c to do not not present and 18c and 22c to do 21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to do on fourth class. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42c in specie per 100 lbs.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. July 18. -Receipts-Flour. 8,943 brls; wheat, 96,616 bu; corn, 18,900 bu; oats, 47,125 bu; corn-meal, 142 brls; rye, 1,350 bu; malt, 4.731 bu; pork, 981 pkgs; beef, 2,016 pkgs; cut meats, 2,865 page; lard, 1,616 page; whisky, 1,187 bris.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates 

STOCKS IN CALIFORNIA. The Secretary of the San Francisco Produce Exchange reports the following as the stocks on hand in california on July 1: Flour, 20, 231 oris; wheat, 284, 224 centals; barley, 147, 598 centals; oats, 20, 564 centals; corn., 29, 564 sacks; rye, 280

SEEDS IN LONDON. John Shaw & Sons report, under date of July 3, that no inclination is manifested to speculate in any particular article of farm seeds, though some few parcels of red cloverseed have been quietly absorbed, presumably for holding over. White foil, though reports of this last continue favora-ble. Sowing mustard and rapeseed are steady, continue in fair request, but there is a great want of life about the trade. Hemp and canaryseed are without alteration, and move off very slowly. Feeding linseed is in good demand, but the quantity offering is fully sufficient to meet all

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, July 18. —Several country newspapers are throwing out hints to the farmers to hold on to their wheat; this means let the merchant wait for payment of his goods, and retard circulation of

Last year at this time wheat was declining in price, and never ceased until it sold down 25c per bu. The wheat "in sight" was then 2,300,000 on. British storehouses were almost swept clean, harvest prospests in England and on the European Continent were poor, and turned out to be so; Russian ports were closed, and Europe disturbed by the Eastern question. This year, even if our crop of wheat is not so

large by 20 percent as it was at one time estimated, it is still maintained that the total yield will be equal to if not more than last year. Wheat in Britain are ample, English and Continental European crops are favorably reported as likely to be good and large on the whole, the Black Sea and Baltic perts are open, and war prospects "dead." Wheat sold (No. 2 spring) somewhere about 90c Baltic ports are open, and war prospects "dead." Wheat sold (No. 2 spring) somewhere about 90c in August last year, and, if "supply and demand" have anything to do with the trade, nowadays it ought certainly to sell at much less this year. Corner rules or no corner rules, it appear "corners," "squeezes," "fictitious values," and manipulations go on just the same, but what is of more interest to the commercial public is. How can the farmers with those facts so apparent see any benefit in boarding their wheat, thereby locking up millions of money and more than probably waiting until transportation to market tosts them more than it does now, and prices are lower than they are at present?

In 1874-5 wheat never sold in our market for over \$1.00 per bu from the list of September, 1874, to the middle of April, 1875, most of this period ruling under 90c, and that season there was 25 per cent less wheat than the estimates of to-day, so far as known, from wheat-growing counties.

There-is still another important point that must not be lost slight of. We are now on a gold basis, or nearly so. In August last year gold was about 105, and in 1874-75 an average of 112, making a difference of about 5c and 12c per bu respectively, in gold value.

MERCHANT.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs July 18: William Doyle, 11 packages household effects: Freid, Leiter & Co.

packages household effects; Field, Leiter & Co., 5 cases dry goods; L. Wolf Manufacturing Company, 18 crates earthenware; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 ease dry goods; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 1 case leather purses; Mrs. Vincent Lovell, 1 trunk personal effects; J. M. W. Jones, 1 case tracing cloth. Collections, \$2,775.43.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather slow, the bulk of the business being in changes from August into Septem-ber. The market was easier, in sympathy with a reported decline of 5c per 110 lbs in live hogs, with little change in the tone of advices from other points. The market was chiefly local. MRss PORK—Was quiet, except in changes, and de-

Miss FORK—was quiet, except in changes, and de-clined about 5c per bri under moderate offerings. Sales were reported of 5,750 bris seller August at 59,30 @9.40, and 9,000 bris seller September at 59,459,55. Total, 14,750 bris. The market closed tame at 59,259, 9.39 for cash or July, 89,30@9,32% for August, and 89,4569,474 for Norember.

Total, 14.750 brls. The market closed tame at \$9.250-9.30 for cash or July, \$9.3069.32½ for August, and \$9.4564.7½ for September.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.0060.25, and extra prime at \$8.7569.00.

LARD—Was rather more active, but tame during a great part of the session, and decilined 2½c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 4.750 tes seller September at \$6.02½ 66.074, and 4.750 tes seller September at \$7.02½ 67.07½ total, 9.000 tes. The market closed slow at \$5.002½ for September.

Misaxs—Were in very moderate request, and somewhat easier, holders being willing to sell at former quotations, while a few buyers asked concessions in \$2.02½ for September. To boxes at \$4.80 and \$6.02½ for \$6.00 boxes long and short clears, parily at \$5.3665.87½ \$6.00 boxes long and short clears, parily at \$5.3665.87½ \$70,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.67½ 65.70 spot, \$5.70 for August, and \$5.7568.77½ for september; and 40 boxes do at \$5.85 short. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cats:

\*\*Short Short Landsh.\*\* Short Short Landsh.\*\* Short Short Cured... \$4.55 short Short Londsh.\*\* Short Short Cured... \$4.55 short Short Londsh.\*\* Short Short Cured... \$4.55 short Short

BREADSTUPPS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. The inquiry was only made by local dealers, shippers holding off. Sales were limited to 300 bris winters at \$5.00 for old and \$4.75 for new; 500 bris spring at \$5.00@6.65; 290 bris spring superfines, parrily at \$2.50; and 100 bris spring superfines, parrily at \$2.50; and 100 bris yellow at \$2.90. Total, 1,190 bris. We quote the market hominal at the close at \$2.50@3, 25 for fine. \$8,25@3,75 for superfines, \$3.75@4.25 for extras, and \$8,50@5.75 for double extras, with \$6,00@5.00 for patents and some fancy brands.

BRAN—Was more active, and irregularly firm. Sales were 70 tons at \$9.25@9.50 per ton on track and the same free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$13.50@13.62% per ton on teack. Sale was made of 100 bris at \$1.85.

WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and weak, decl'ning 1@14(c. and closing 3@5% below the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was quiet. And private address and dicated duliness, which neutralized the leffect of Berschim's report of firmness in cargoes. New York as steadier, and our receipts exhibited no increase, the onantity of spring wheat constined here for eale being small. But the milder weather seemed to give confidence to the bears, and they sold more freely, though

quiry. Futures were quiet and rather firm. September being mostly sought! July or eash was firm at 344(c). August soldist 225-6225c, and September at 225-6225c, and September at 225-6225c, clasing at this range. Samples were fairly active and steady. Two cars were inspected new No. 2 white, but the receiver cisimed they were old, and appealed the case. Cash sales were reported of 8,900 bu No. 2 at 244(c) 14,400 bu by sample at 2262775c on rack; and 25,200 bu do at 246-500 free on board. Total, 48,250 bu. KY E-Was quiet and firm, the light offerings making it difficult to fill the orders. New No. 2 advanced to 50c. and old was nominal at the same figure. The stock in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in store is very light. And the hot weather has flaved in store is very light, and the hot weather has flaved in the company of the store of the same part of the store of flaved weather has a single at 465-62. And July at 50c, with light offerings, and september was quoted at 464-647c. Cash sales were reported of fr. 200 bu new No. 2 at 50c; 400 bu flaved and has prove to be rather in ferfo, in quality set operators to thinking the fluermaling barley of last year was good property, and there was quite a lively call for each and August, which advanced tise of party of the store in the company of the same light of the same larged were received from himsester and store of the same length of the same light of the same larged were received from himsester of the same larged was contradition. The was a few larged and the larges of 7.50 bu at 187c of the year. Red winter - S

On the curbstone wheat was firmer, selling at 85% of the bar was ground at 82% of 25% of the bar. Corn was firm at 381403814c for September, 3814c for August, and 3814c for July. GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETTS.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and without quotable change. The hot weather is developing the corn in the fields, and every one is counting on a better crup than they thought they could expect a few weeks ago. We quote: Strictly green hurl, 55-686; red tipped do, 55-68; green brush that will work itself, 45-66 55-6; red and red tipped do, 35-68-15-6; inferior. 3635-6; crooked, 3646.

tains a firm tone, the supply of that class not equaling the demand. Low and medium grades are to a greater or less extent nerjected, and show a good deal of fr-regularity in prices. Pollowing are the quotations: Choice to fancy creamery, 16@19c; good to choice dairy, 12@15c; medium, 9@11c; inferior to common. BAGGING-Otter Creek and American brands of BAGGING-Otter Creek and American brands of grain bags were advanced a 3cc; otherwise the quotations remain as before. There is a continued good jobing demand, and stocks have became pretty well reduced. We quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 233cc; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 193cc; American, 193cc; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 193dc; gunnies, single, 18415c; double, 23624c; wood sacks 40945c.
CHEESE—Prime full cream cheese is held with confidence, but part skims and lower grades are weak, there being considerable pressure to seil. The de-

ndence, but part kums and lower grades are weak, there being considerable pressure to seil. The demand was moderate at the range of prices following: Puli cream. 7627ke: part skim. 5604c; full skim. 46 5kc; low grades. 5887ki.
COAL-No price-changes were noted. There was a small demand at the quotations following: Lackswanna large egg. 54,071 small egg. 54,001 unt. 56,001 range. 56,75; Piedmont. 57.00; Blossburg. 56,00; ring. 53,00 (5.50; kaltumore w. 0410, 54,254,45; Minonk. \$3,50; Wilmington, \$3,00; Gartsherrie. \$4,75; Indianablock. \$4,50.

43. 25; summer-cured do, so. 00: Labrador herring, spit. bria, \$6. 7567.00; do, round, bria, \$5. 25-55.50; do, 5-bria, \$3.00; Holland herring, \$1.15; smoked halibut, 788c; scaled herring, \$0 bx. 30c. PRUIT'S AND NUTS—No changes were apparent in this market. Business was generally reported dull, with prices weak and unsettled. We repeat our list as follows:
FOREIGN—Dates, 5600; figs, layers, 92014c; Thrishiprunes, 74(69) (c); raisins, layers, 81,7561,88; London layers, 82,1562,201 loose, Muscarel, 82,1562,215; Vaiencia, 8685(c; Zante currants, 520)(c); citron, 106,170.
Donastio—Aiden apples, 10618c; New York and Michigan, 4684(c); Southern, 24(63)(c); Ohio, 36,88(c); peachs, monatice, here.

lde: Grenoble wamuts, 136140; Brazila. Sysaetc Pexas, pecans. 7acse; [liver pecans. 6694;: Wilming on peanuts, 43636c; Tennessee do. Sysao5qc; Virginia do. 68 644.

604.00 per box. and are firm, more orders being on hand than dealers can fill. The stock, which was fair before the hot weather, has oeen greatly reduced. The New York market is countinuity advancing. Currants, apples, tomatoss, and peaches were abundant and slow, while berries solid quickly at better figures, the receipts being small, and few fine berries were to be seen after 11 o'clock. Outstainoss: Raspberries, red. 3063.00 per but, black do. \$1.1361.39; blueberries, \$2.5663.00 per but, blackberries, \$2.5662.50 per case of 16 boxes; plants, 500 per box; pears, 65.675c; peaches, 25.6860.00 per but, blackberries, \$2.5662.50 per case of 24 boxes; plants, 500 per box; pears, 65.675c; peaches, 25.6860.00 per but, blackberries, \$2.5662.50 per case of 24 boxes; plants, 500 per box; pears, 65.675c; peaches, 25.6860.00 per box; california pears, \$4.6063.00 per box; do plums, \$3.50 per box.

68.00.Esticks—Quoastions were not subjected to any important change, a reduction to \$46 in Alleur's Blue Lity soap being the only alteration noted. Sugars continue in large demand, and remain strong. Coffees and rice also were freely ordered, and were frum at full figures. Strups, molasses, spice, and other lines comparatively were outlet. We quote:

100x - Carolina, 756056c; colousana, 746834c; Ran-face, 48640c; continue, 1766056c; crushala, 1046105c; crushala, 1046105c; crushala, 1046105c; crushala, 1046105c; crushala, 1046105c; crushala, 104626; pouches, 48640c; ed. 10460.

10560c; Pearunted 105636104c; powdered, 10466105c; A standard, 9566097; do No. 2, 956698c; crush 0.94640c; only 105600c; pouches, 48650c; do prime, 44648c; good. 36668c; politor, 75660c; popper, 135660c; pouches, 406645c; casta, 246626c; popper,

40c; extra do. 42245c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 4485c; do brine, 44648c; good. 35638c; common. 28630c; common molasses. Sign8c; black strap. 224630c.

SPICKS—Allspice. 186184c; cloves. 40645c; cassta, 24622c; pepper, 155-6616c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90625c; Caicutta ginger. 8636c.

SOAP—17ce Blue, 356c; German mottled, 546c; Blue-Lity, 54c; White Rose, 556c; Peach Bluy, 55c; White Rose, 55c; Peach Bluy, 55c; White Lity, 55c; White Rose, 55c; Peach Bluy, 55c; White Lity, 55c; White Rose, 55c; Peach Bluy, 55c; White Lity, 55c; White Rose, 55c; Peach Bluy, 55c; Peach Blu

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet yesterday and steady. The offerings were very light early, but subsequently the first part of the incoming fleet made por; buyers, however, were disposed to wait till all the véssels were in, and little was done after the merining hours. The fleet, it is said, is a small one. Piece stuff, Manistee or Lucington, sold at \$8.25, and common inch was quoted at \$8.7561.00, the better qualities at \$10,00612.00. Lath were steady at \$1.27, and shingles at \$1.8762.10. Sales: Cargo schr Arendal, from Manistee, 230,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.25; deck-load schr L. Wolf, from Manistee, 105.00 boards at \$10.375; schr G. Ellen, from White Lake, 122,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.00; cargo schr Sardinia, from White Lake, 155,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.00.

The yard market was quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations:
First and second clear, 14 and 2 inch......\$22,0034,00

to 12, 13c; American planished A, 10%c; Is, 9%c; galvantzed fron No. 23, 14c, with discount of 40 per cent.

BAR RON—Common, \$1,90@2,00.

WHRE—Nos.1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 19c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11%c; 13 and 14, 12%c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent., Fence wire; argo of small numarities, 43cc.

No. 12cc. 15cc. 15cc. 15cc. 15cc. 15cc. 15cc. 18, 18c; 19c. 19cc. 15cc. 15cc.

LIVE STOCK. 42, 194 48, 819 80, 239 8,091 3,950 6,249

CATTLE—The receipts were again pretty full, but the cooler weather and the steadier tone of advice from the Rast called out a freer movement on the part of the pa er all around. The fact that the supply of Texans and low grade natives was somewhat in excess of the legitimate demand operated against any advance in those descriptions, but for good to extra shipping steers there were buyers at better prices by Seilice per 100 lbs than could have been obtained for the same qualities on the day before. From the opening to the close there was an active market, and the total of the day's sales fell little short of 4,000 head. Owing to the large number of Texas through cattle, the average of prices was low, scarcely exceeding \$3.75. Most of the trading was done at \$2,0093.15 for Texans and common to fair butchers' stock, and at \$3.759.40 of to fair to choice native shipping steers. Inferior stuff sold as low as \$2,0092.50, while a few bunches of extra export cattle were taken at \$5.003.750, the sale at the oort cattle were taken at \$5.0035750, the sale at the outside quotation was effected by Hall, Patterson & Co. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold in lots between 400 and 500 Texans at \$2.7563.10. Included in the re-

and 500 Texans at \$2.75@3.10. Included in the receipts were 180 choice cattle from Empham. Kan., which fetched \$5.00. The drows originally numbered 208 head, but 28 head fell victims to the heat before reaching Quincy. They were owned by L. B. Hargrove. The market closed steady.

Extra Beevas—Grad of the control of the G7.00. SUGARS—Raw very quiet, but quoted firm on the basis of 7 3-10c for fair, and 7 5-106/7%c for good refin-ing Cuba; refined moderately active. WHISKY—Neglected, and ruling nominal at \$1.07% cash.

FREIGHTS—Less call for room on berth; for Liverpool by steam 105,000 bu grain at 6d; 12,000 bu wheat at 69,43,000 bris flour of through freight at 28 3d6,28 6d per bel; for London by sail 1,000 bris flour at 28 3d; by steam 2.000 bris flour of through freight at 28 6d; 40,000 bu wheat in bags at 7d per 60 lbs; 24,000 bu grain from store at 7d per 60 lbs; 24,000 bu grain from per 60 lbs; 16,000 bu do in bags at 7d per 60 lbs. 2.5003.50

Sommon to chol eccows, for each control of the color of t per 60 lbs; 16,000 bu do in bags at 7d per 60 lbs.

\*\*To the Western Associates 2\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*To ke Western Associates 2\*\*\*\*

\*\*Nxw York, July 18. -Corron-Steady at 11461136c; futures dull; July, 11. 5rc; August, 11. 61c; September, 11. 129611. 20c; December, 11. 15611. 18c; November, 11. 01611. 02c; December, 11.

\*\*FLOUR-Receipts, 9,000 bris; quiet and unchanged. OBAIN-Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts, 97,000 bu; No. 2 spring, \$1.035(61.05; No. 1 erring, \$1.086), 12; ungraded winter red Western, 960681, 12; No. 2 co. \$1.0861. 105; No. 1 do. \$1.1361. 18; No. 2 amber, \$1.0861. 105; No. 1 do. \$1.1361. 18; No. 2 amber, \$1.0861. 105; No. 1 do. \$1.1361. 18; No. 2 co. \$1.0861. 105; No. 1 do. \$1.1361. 18; No. 2 co. \$1.0861. 105; No. 1 do. \$1.1361. 18; No. 2 co. \$1.0861. 105; No. 2 co. \$1.0861. 1 Hors—Steady at 7a:10c.
GROORINS—Coffee active but lower; Rio cargoes,
123(a:16%)c. Sugar quiet but sready; fair to good reficing, 73:168-79c. Molasses quiet and unchanged.
Rice quiet but firm.
PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; united, 1½(@2½c;
crude, obs.; redued, 10½c
Tallow—Steady at 69@6 15:16c.
RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.
TURENTINE—Firm at 26@28/50.
TURENTINE—Firm at 26@28/50.
PROVINIONS—POR dull and lower; mess, \$10.256
10.50. Beef dull and nominal. Cut means firm; long clear middies, 6c. Lard heavy; prime steam, \$7.22%
67.77%.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 300; total for three days, 7, 100; none for sale; feeling a little better.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 18.—Cattle—Steers, \$2.656 3.30; recepts, i.500 head. Hous—Moderately active; tendency downwart; Yorkers and Baltimers, \$4.2024.35; mixed heavy, \$4.1564.30; butchers' to fancy, \$4.2564.50; receipts, 2,200 head.

2, 20 head.
SHERP—Steady, with a fair demand for butchers';
good, \$3.00a.3.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) receipts, \$50 head.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
SHOWS. SHOWS.

Ing are the quotations:

Ing are the grade of the property of

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Livenroot, July 18.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern. 54s:
Western, 48s. Bacon—Cumberlands. 50s: short ribs.
30s: long clear, 29s; short clear, 31s 64; shoulders, 27s
43. Hams, 52s. Lard, 57s. Prime mess begt, 72s; India

onimon bulli boards.

ull boards.

Dimension stuff.

Dimension stuff. 20 to 3.) feet

WRISEY-31.07%.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—FLOUR—Onlet and weak; superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.50; XXX, \$3.765.00; train—Corn dull, weak, and lower at 46c. Oats in fair demand at 35c. \$14.00.
PROVISIONS—PORK—Market dull at \$10.9714. Lard framer, tierce quoted at \$7.5048.25; keg, \$8.0038.75. Bulk means scarce and firmer; shoulders quoted foose at 614c; packed, 554c. Bacon higher; shoulders, nominally 54c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 74c; hams duit; sugarcured, 1046/12c, as in size.
WHINSY—Dull and heavy; Western rectified quoted at \$1.073.158.
GROCERUS—Coffee—Nothing doing, owing to scarcity of supplies. Sugar firmer; common. 74c; fair to

4. 30 for linked precking begs, and at \$4. 50.64. 40 to extra heavy shipping links. Most of the tradisaccomplished at \$4. 00.64. 25 for heavy; and at 4. 30 for light. The following sales show a dethe latter class of 5c per 100 lbs:

4c. Price, 18c. 48c. Price, 18c. 4c. Price, 28c. 4c. Price, 18c. 4c. at \$1.0761.08.
GROCKGIES—Coffee—Nothing doing, owing to scarcity of supplies. Sagar firmer: common, 74c; fair to fully fair. 774-284c; prime, 85c; yellow clarified, 56: 55c. Molasses quet but firm; common, 25c; fair. 25 @38c; prime to choice, 382442c. Ilice in good demand at full prices; 656-275c.

7.279.
BUTTER—Steady: Western, 6@20c.
CHERRY—Frmer at 3@81/c.
WHIST - \$1.0716.

mand at full prices; 64:6074c.

BRAN—Quiet at 60c.

PRILADELPHIA.

PRILADELPHIA. P. July 18: —FLOUR—Market dull; supers, \$2.5063.00; extras, \$3.00c4.00; Minnesota fam iy, \$4.5065.50; light grades, \$6.00c67.00; Monerota dull and lower; red, 98c; amber, 98ce.\$1.00; white, \$1.12. Cora quiet, but steady; white Western, 33c.34c; Western mixed, 31c.32c. kye—Market dull at 55ac53; measpork, \$10.25010.50. India mess cec; 17c. Hams, smozed 116125c; pickled, 94c6. 104c; green, 7c8c. Lard steady; butchers', 65; ket-tle, 74c.

BUTTER—Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 15618c; Western Reserve, 11618c.

BUTTER—Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 15618c; Western Reserve, 11618c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10611c.

CHERSE—Quiet but firm; Western choice, 64c47c.

Pathology—Steady; roducd, 105c; crude, 84c484c.

BUTTER—Steady; Monero, 300. Unic, wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; corn, 300. Unic, wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 31. Electros Steadys unchanged. 92...200 4.25 92...198 4.15 20...138 S.76 123...213 4.25 55...224 4.10 SHEEP-Remain nominal at \$2.25@4.00 per 100 lbs for inferior to extra.

BUFFALO, July 18.—CATILE-Receipts, 2.006; total for the week, 9.826; market aull and slow; prices 1/6 lower for choice to best steers; supply equal to the demand; choice to best steers, \$4.8006, 50; good butchers' and shippers, \$4.25 60.000 for the week, 19.500 total for three days, 3.800 and 19.500 total for three days, 20.500 total for three days, 20.500 total for three days, 20.500 total for three days, 807 through and 1.870 local; 200 loads sold to-day, 20.500 total for three days, 3.300; Yorkers, \$4.5006, 00; Philadelphias, \$4.7500.500 total for three days, 3.300; Yorkers, \$4.5006, 00; Philadelphias, \$4.7500.500 total for three days, 3.300; Yorkers, \$4.5006, 00; Philadelphias, \$4.7500.500 total for three days, 3.300; Yorkers, \$4.5006, 00; Philadelphias, \$4.7500.500 total for three days, 2.500 total for three days, 2.500 total for three days, 3.300; Yorkers, \$4.5006, 00; Philadelphias, \$4.7500.500 total for three days, 2.500 total for thr

DOUBLE DURANT SEARCH DESCRIPTION OF STATES.

PERSONAL SEARCH STATES.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western Admer, active, and higher:

No. 2 Western winter red. BOOK. \$1.005. July, \$1.04. August and Seatember, \$1.306. Corns—Western firm:

Western indxed, spot, and \$1.400. Corns—States.

House shoulders, 36cc. clear rib sides, 6cc. packed, 54

664c. Bacon—Shoulders, 64cc. clear rib sides, 6cc.

BUTTER.—Unchanged.

PROTEINS—Unchanged.

PROTEINS—West.

St. LOUIS.

ST. LOUI

White, 34e35c; Inixed, 34e39c,
INDIANAPOLIS,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18.—Hoos—Steady: 84.20
64.35; receipts, 1,000.
FLOUR—Steady: fancy, 85.00@5.25; family, 84.00@
6.50.
Ghair—Whest quiet; No. 3 red, 87c; ciub, August,

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Gr. ales of 7,500 bu No. 2 Milwaukee of full and firm; sales 3,000 bu Kanstull; sales 300 bu No. 2 Chicago at 2 Marchago de 1,000 bu Kanstull; sales 300 bu No. 2 Chicago at 2 Oswego, July 18.—Grain—Wheat firm: No. 1 was wankee club. \$1.129; red State. \$1.14; white kin and No. 1 Michigan. \$1.20. Corn unchanged. One steady; mixed State, 31c; white State, 33c.

COTTON. GALVESTON, July 18.—Corrox—Quiet; r 10%c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, receipta, 27 bales; sales, 275; stock, 2.60 coastwise, 623. Monile, July 18.—Corrox—Firm: middli Mobile. July 18.—Cérron-Firm: midding 10%; low midding, 10%; good ordinary, 9%; net neelpts, 51 bales; saies, 109; stock, 1,002.
Charleston. July 18.—Corron—Quiet; midding 11c; low midding, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; neelpts, 54 bales; saies, 25; stock, 338; experiences (18.)
SAVANNAH, July 18.—Corron—Firm: midding, 10%; loc; neel ordinary, 1013-16c; low midding, 107-16c; good ordinary, 1013-16c; net receipts, 101 bales; gross, 151; son, 1526.

CLEVELAND. O., July 18.—PETROLEUM—Main julet; Standard white, 410 test. 84c. OIL CITY. Pa., July 18.—PETROLEUM—Market com

DRY GOODS. New York, July 18.—Business fair in some departments: cotton fiancels doing well and grain bars edit and scarce; medium prints in better demand; featucky jeans moving more freely; fancy cashines and worsted coatings rather more active, and finne in fair request; foreign goods continue quiet. WILMINGTON, July 18. - SPIRITS TURPENT

eady at 26%c. PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS

STATE CONTRACTS.

State of Illinois -- Executive Department OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

The binding will be let in one contract upon the less bid in the aggregate of all the work required to be

COPYING.

The copying of the laws, journals, and joint resistance of the 1 hirty-first General Assembly of this tant for the use of the Public Printer, will be let in contract, as provided by law.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAWS, JOURNALS, REPORTS, FR.

The packing, etc., for distribution of the laws, journals, reports, and decompanies, and other and other printers.

GEO. H. HARLOW.
Secretary of State.
THOS. B. AEBLES.
Auditor Public Accounts
EDWARD RULE.
State Treasurer.

JAS. K. EDSALL Commissioners of State Contracts PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR IMPROID MENTS.

U. S. ENGINER OFFICE,
427 Milwaukee st., Milwauker R., Wis., July H. 18.
C. LALED Propposales in displicate will be reside
at this office until 100 block a. m., on Tessia is
following harbors, except Kagle Harbor, Mas, to
which proposals as allove will be received until size
day the 13th day of August, 1878, at 100 clock a.

day the 13th day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clocks a viz:

UNTONAGON HARBOR. MICH.—Crib-work.

EAGLE HARBOR, MICH.—Crib-work.

MENOMORE HARBOR, MICH. and WIR.—Crib-work.

GREEN BAY HARBOR, WIR.—Preuging.

MANITOWOO HARBOR, WIR.—Crib-work.

HARBOR OF REFUGE, entrance at Sturgeon By Onal—Crib-work.

For information apply at this office. Parties working to bid must furnish satisfactory evidence of capating to bid must furnish satisfactory evidence of capating.

HENKY M. ROBERT, Major of Engineer. Engineer's Office, New Mexico & Southern Pacific

Railroad Company, Railroad Company,
PURILO, Col., July 11. 188.
Proposals will be received at this office unit note and aug. 15, 1878. For the graduation, masonry, and take laying on 113 miles of the New Mexico & Souther Pacific Railroad from Willow Sorings to Law Vers, in 1879.
In

Proposals For Dredging. ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. A.,
Duplicate sealed proposals will be received by the
derstance until 2p. m., Monday, Aug. 19, 1678,
derstance until 12p. m., Monday, Aug. 19, 1678,
for all information apply to
For all information apply to

or dredging a par in care in a suggest in suggest in For all information apply to F. U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineer.



North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every series from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Bosses is from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Bosses is also passage—From New York to Southands, sondon Have, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; methods of the company o

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

the milion, explaining who incount man. J. Assessing the property postage. Odlice writes Dr. J. Assessing the property of the property of the property of the most delicate attentions, home and send size the most delicate attentions, home and send size Countitation free. Office hours 9 a. M. to 7 P. M. as Dr. James is 60 years of arc. don, and suothers for the CAYLUS person to
of all discent or of
ing. Prepared by
Jim AND Cir. Paris,
pid by Druggists in
Ne United States.

173 South Charkest.. Ch Consult personally or by mail, free c chronic, nervous, or special diseases. one uhyaician in the city who warrante

sighing of the wind sounded a death-mare A few days ago, of the members of " Bear Butte" was party of seven, con Burns, attorney at-la Pioneer: W. Johnso Rockyfellow, Assist

THE BLA

Beautifi

tain, and D

Mr. John

A Trip from Deadw

The First Infantry ..

The Woes of a First

DEADWOOD, July

Black Hills, up to a fe

to me. Coming fate

shut out by darkness, in a small fantern

messenger who walke

there were huge pine

Norton, of the News-L sociated Press Agent; started at break of steeds. Passing the drinking; through Cl inhabitants, having of opium-smoking, he chop their wood; o draulie claim, and graule craine, and to cause the beauty of call sides by high hills and the tops just liav shimmering sunbeam. FIT FOR A PAI and one which could in mon herd of manking not see the color of the

not see the color of the charming sight of pre-tunnels, showing that in while the party stopped sound of the pick came fore us. Alas for us! body's cut or short road find it. The longest ro in almost all-cases, and for, after elimbing divid dismounting to lead the croppings, we flually reand as fair a valley as and as fair a valley as in one was before us,—
of grain, and all filled saw-mill was located in asked where we were the Butte. "Better talk But no,—our guide kne and finally struck a surroad seemed a success were continually inter there was nd way out be on either side stood." on either side sto masses of rock, mountains were mountains were at there came a fording the streams we were at length out of we were happy, and our their soberness, were a then the prairie, for ten Once out of the hills, and for it we rode. If ride, when we were the

camp at its foot Companies C. F. I. The officers are Capt. L gie Bates, Capt. Fergus Scott, L. A. Matile, H. & Frank H. Edmunds, C. land, Surgeon Brechen Young After a short rest, th the mountain. I have p as 2,000 feet. I now it measurement 1,580 feet I would leave an impression for its sides are steep as

again it is slaty, and oft a foot square, moved h its ellow down hundr before it. But few tre were discontented with a Around us was a view of the rolling prairie beye the training camps on the the various peaks noted West, were all condenses before us. We thought the Mississippi River on a nations helved us greetil having elimbed the hit The best way to get dow fair-sized stone, stand on

Then down we'd go w around.
At camp once more, as steak (the best meat I to tasted), a little rest, as and then home. Then and, straggling into De went. The first party was last at a quarter of 12. last at a quarter of 12. The spelling of the nat is questioned by many,

is questioned by many, should be Bare, as there the sides. I am of the c vation is from the resemt of the hill to a bear, or the hunters say, many be there, it was said that a teeen; but, tired as we we to find it.

The distance from the timated at between to miles; and I am firmly olatter, for on that day I c.

latter, for on that day I c
MY FIRST HORS
and, from the feeling, fe
membe that fifty mile
out in the morning, it w
the second mile it se
and, as the trotting co
warm. A few miles, i
to a huge nuture gre
to a hot griditon. My se
shy a million ants. Whet
almost gave way, and wa
upon by two of the party
me with whisky; but, be
I DID NOT
They told me that the ia
would feel the pain, as
the race. I was complete
camp creed for a bed an
kindly ran for Surgeo
told I had the compania
and he administered a de
and bear it; and I did
The rice nome was the
of the way had to be wa
want to rice horse-back.
feel so badly, and, as I want to rice horseback want to rice horseback feel so badly, and, as around groaming, I of As I forthed a man, all ters, and as I listened per-man had been let was bappy.

I must speak of

before closing. Mr. do of Kankakee, and first Coming here with the riret Prosecuting Attornand, with a pluck and knight of history, sent muraterers, and roading term. Although his of angry thugs, armed to going to clean him out, self-cocking six shocter Mr. Burns, with his free ways a smile on his fact the most popular man

A short description How Mean a Virolata (Nee Speaking of Call." Printer last evening in a staking of solid cheek. Isad more of it than Pe City. Three of in such is 1572. One night in do it would sazz like so in cluded to for down and he will be sold to the raft. The under him right under, but do any advice, and he of the raft. The under him out of sight in about soon as we saw that he withe other chap went for he

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Trip from Deadwood to Bear Butte-

Beautiful Scenery.

tain, and Descending It.

Mr. John H. Burns.

special Correspondence of The Tribune. anwoop, July 8.-The scenery of the

Black Hills, up to a few days ago, was a mystery to me. Coming into Deadwood as I did in the wee hours of the morning, all the beauty was

shut out by darkness, and all the light centered

shut out by darkness, and an the light centered in a small funterio carried in the hands of the messenger who walked before the horses. That there were huge pines, I knew, for the doleful aghing of the wind through the branches sounded a death-march on a grand harp.

of the members of the press to the famous "Bear Butte" was formed, and accordingly a

party of seven, consisting of the Hon. J. H. Burns, attorney at -jaw: John Whitton, of the

Pioner: W. Johnson, of the Enterprise; Mr. Rockyfellow, Assistant Postmaster; Hal J.

Vorion, of the News-Letter ; N. Halley, the As-

sorbled Press Agent; and your correspondent, darted at break of day, mounted on frisky geeds. Passing through town; viewing the gloons just closing after the long night of

disking; through Chinatown, a few of whose substitutes, having recovered from their night

of oplum-smoking, had consented to get up and

tunnels, showing that man was at work; and, while the party stopped to view the scene, the sound of the pick came from the dark valley before us. Alas for us! we had heard of somebady's cut or short road, and we were trying to find it. The longest road home is the shortest in almost all cases, and ours was no exception; for, after climbing divides and hogbacks, after dismounting to lead the horses over quartz outcroppings, we finally reached the EVERGREEN PARK;

But no,—our glude since desc. and we started, and dinally struck a sirceam, and after that the road seemed a succession of streams, for they were continually interrupting our path, and there was no way out but to follow the road, for on either side stood almost perpendicular masses of rock, and the strata of the mountains were exposed to view. But there came a break, and, after fording the streams for two miles, we were at length out on the prairie, and then we were happy, and our horses, recovering from their soberness, were run over foot-hills, and then the prairie, for ten miles.

Once out of the hills, the Butte was in sight, and for it we rode. It was but a few hours' ride, when we were there, and found in the camp at its foot

ramp at its foot

THE PIRET INPANTRY.

Companies C. F. I, and K, are located there.
The officers are Capt. Leslie Smith, Capt. Kinrie Bates, Capt. Fergus Walker, Lieuts. D. M.
Scott. L. A. Matile, H. S. Squires, R. S. Heiner,
Frank H. Edmunds, C. F. Roe, and M. Markhad, Surgeon Brechemen, and Post-Trader
Young.

Joung.
After a short rest, the party started to ascend the mountain. I have previously given its hight as 2,000 feet. I now find that it is by actual measurement 1,580 feet high; but climbing that would leave an impression of at least 4,000 feet, for its sides are steep and sandy in parts, while again it is slaty, and often a small place of stones toot square, moved by a foot, would, go with its iellow down hundreds of feet, dashing all lefore it. But few trees are on its sides, and but few at its top.

AFTER A LONG AND HARD SCRAMBLE,

climbing by clinging with our eyebrows to the drt, we reached the top, and, if we were con-tent with the grand view spread before us, we

sere discontented with the idea of going down.
Around us was a view of the tills. A view of
the rolling prairie beyond the Bélle Fourche,
the mining camps on the Bear Batte Creek, and
the property of the beatter of the

the various peaks noted in the history of the West, were all condensed in one grand picture before us. We thought we could almost see the Mississippi River on one side, but our imaginations helved us greatly. Then we went down, having climbed the hill, and thus won glory. The best way to get down easy was to select a fair-sized stone, stand on it, and

Then down we'd go with the field of rocks

At camp once more, a good dinner of antelope steak (the best meat I think that I have ever

tasted), a little rest, and a chat with the boys, and then home. Then our company divided, and, straggling into Deadwood one by one, we went. The first party was in at half-past 10, the

last at a quarter of 12.
The spelling of the name of

A few days ago,

July 18.—Corrox—Quiet: midding, dling, 10%c; good ordinary, 5%c; ast dles; sales, 275; stock, 2,493; exports 7 18.—Corron—Firm: middling, 1016; 1056; good ordinary, 056; net as sales, 150; stock, 1,022.

July 18.—Corron—Quiet; middling, 1016; good ordinary, 1056; net ales; sales, 25; stock, 333; exponsibles; sales, 25; stock, 333; exponsibles;

PETROLEUM. O. July 18.—PERBOLEUM—Market white, 410 test, 856;.

July 18.—PERBOLEUM—Market open—Olly bid, advanced # \$1.0316, closing for shipments, 40,000 bris, averaged the control of the control

DRY GOODS. my 18.—Business fair in some depart-iannels de og well and grain bags activa edilum prinis in better demand; Ken-seving more freely; fancy cassimeres utings rather more active, and faunas foreign goods continue quiet. TURPENTINE.
July 18. SPIRITS TURPENTINE

PROPOSALS ROPOSALS.

E CONTRACTS. nois -- Executive Department SPEINGFIELD, July 16, 1878.

and supplies to be delivered to the Secre-in his order, at the State-House, in the leld, at such time or times and in such may direct, and to be equal in all re-mples, which may be seen at his office, of stationery to be furnished are classi-

paper.
Chause, covers, etc., y and other paper.
must be maile for each of the three es, and must specify the price per ream several kinds of paper, the price per great and the price per great, dozen, of the other articles of stationery will be made at a higher rate than average than the market price of the arrise. In the City of Chicago, at the time of arract.

corying.

corying, and joint resolutive first General Assembly of this State, the Public Printer, will be let in one ovided by Tag.

No Flaws, Journals, and Joint resolutive first General Assembly of this State, the Public Printer, will be let in one ovided by Tag.

No Flaws, Journals, Reports, Erc., etc., for distribution of the laws, Journal documents, and other printed matter distributed, in accordance with law, the office of the fineral Assembly, will be let.

as provided by aw.

Las provided manuals by aw.

GEO. H. HARLOW.
Secretary of State,
THOS. B. NEBLLAS,
And the Fubile Account
EDWARD RUTZ,
State Treasurer,
JAS. K. EDSALL,
Autorney General,
amissioners of State Contracts.

Commissioners of State Contracts.

S. FOR MENTS.

P. S. ENGINER OFFICE,
DPOSALS in duplicate will be received unit 10 o'slock a. im., on Tuesday the bors, except the duplicate of the bors, and t Harnon, Nicu., Crib-work,
on, Micu.—Crib-work,
e Harnon, Micu.—Arrib-work
Harnon, Wis.—Crib-work,
Harnon, Wis.—Crib-work,
REPLOS, entrance as Sturgeon Bay Co-

tion apply at this office. Parties propo-t furnish satisfactory evidence of capadi-qith. Proposais will be indorsed on the roposais for — Harbor (naming the har-EY M. ROBERT, Major of Engineers filce, New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad Company,

estimates will be on exhibition at Pueble m and after Aug. 1, 1878.

as, conditions, and forms for olds may be widen to this ember by letter or in person. It is not be contract and the protection of the A. ROBINSON.

GENERAL MANAGER. osals For Dredging.

ROCK ISLAND, L. J. J. J. S. S. ROCK ISLAND, L. J. J. J. S. S. Rock Island, L. J. J. S. S. S. Rock Island, L. S. A. J. J. S. S. S. Rock Island, L. S. Rock Island, L. S. Rock Island River. mation spot to U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers Proposals for Dredging.

5. S. Engineer Greick.

6. S.

mation apply to . U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES,

VATE DISPENSARY.

shington St., Chicago,

With great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Longer and Longe

Dr. Kean,

South Clark-st., Chicago-ronally or by mail, free of charge, or you, or special diseases. Dr.J. Com is to you in the city who warrants cursi or no

CAYLUS'

me with whisky; but, being a Chicago boy,

I DID NOT DRINS.
They told me that the laster I rode the less I would feef the pain, and this may account for the race. I was completely bounced, and at the camperted for a bed and pillows. The boys kindly ran for Surgeon Brechemen, who was told I had the complaint of a cavalry recruit, and he administered a dose, as follows: "Grin and bear it:" and I did so.

The ride nome was the worst, and every step of the way had to be walked. Never more do I want to ride norseback. But next day i did not feel so budly, and, as I met a reporter walking around groaning, I offered to run a foot race. As I found a man, all bent up, distributing letters, and as I fistened to a tale that a newspaper-man had been left in Crook to recover, I was happy.

I must speak of

MR. BURNS

before closing. MR. BURNS FAIRSANKS. MORSE & OO. Be care ul to buy only the Ge CEAN STEAMSHIPS. h German Lloyd. rs of this Company will sail every Satur-men Pier, foot of Third street, Hobokes, age-From New York to Southampton, re, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second old; steerage, \$30 carrency. For freight old; steerage, \$30 carrency. For freight 2 Bowling Green, New York

being closing. Mr. John H. Burns is a native of kankakee, and first practiced law in Chicago. Coming here with the rush, he was made the first practiced law in Chicago. Coming here with the rush, he was made the first proceduling Attorney of the Black Hills, and, with a pluck and bravery worthy of a kingth of history, sent thirteen horse-thieves, authorsers, and road-agents to jail in the first term. Although his office was often filled by any inges, armed to the teeth, who were cong to clean him out, the sight of John's big self-cocking sire-hooter slightly disturbed filem. Mr. Burns, with his free-and-casy ways, with always a minte on his face, miny justly be called the most popular man in the Hills, and his many Chicago friends will be glad to hear from the burner of the form of the f

A short description of the town in my next.

How Mean a Man Can Be.

How Mean a Man Can Be.

"Virginia (Nr.) Caroucke.

"Speaking of gail," remarked an Eastern printer last evening in a C atreet beer-saloon, talking of solid cheek. I never saw a man who has more of it than Pete Silvens, of Kansas Cit.

Three of us used to room together there is in St. Due night in July—it was so hot that if you would chuck water on the side of a house it would suzz like so much hot from—we concluded to grodeom and sleep on one of the tabor raits on the river. Well, we got on the rist with our blankets. Just before turning in Pete Bilvens said he ruessed he'd cool off by taking aswim. I knew the current would snatch bin right under, but dion't want to give him any advice, and he dived off the end of the raft. The undertow caught and sent is some as we saw that he was drowned, me and the other chap went for his effects. We found \$3.50 m his pants pocket and 20 old watch. We

took 'em up town and soaked the clotnes for \$9 and sold the watch for \$12. Then we went and sold the watch for \$12. Then we went 'round town on a sort of jamboree and spent the money. About 5 o'clock in the morning we were drinking up the last dollar with some of the boys at the Blue Corner, when who should walk in but Pete himself in an old suit of clothea that he'd borrowed of a man three miles down the river. And hang me if he didn't demand his clothes, and the next day he was 'round dunning us for the paltry \$8.50. The gall of some men's enough to paralyze a Louisiana alligator." The First Infantry --- Climbing the Monn-The Woes of a First Ride on Horseback-

THE CROPS.

MINNESOTA.

ST. Paul. Minn., July 18.—The weather for the past ten days has created great alarm for the wheat crop of this State. Nearly every section of the State has been visited by storms of greater or less violence, and in a majority of cases the storm has been severe. The grain has grown very heavy and rank, and the wind and rain have prostrated it, in many cases ren-dering it next to impossible to harvest it, save by use of the seythe. The southern and western part of the State was visited by a violent storm last hight, and a railroad con-ductor who passed through the region storn last hight, and a railroad conductor who passed through the region to-day told your correspondent that mile after infle of wheat was leveled as flat as the floor. Bad as have been the effects of the storms, the greatest damage is from smute and rust. The hot, close, and partially damp weather of the past week has developed a great deal of both, and farmers in all paris of the State except the extreme northern portion are feeling much discouraged. The outlook is unfavorable at present. Favorable weather for ten days will do much to save the crop but Minnesota will not have the crop which had been anticipated.

At Hastings, to-day, Charles Strauss, a jow-eler and farmer, committed suicide by shooting himself. The cause was believed to be despondency on account of the crop failure on his farm. The prospect had been so brilliant that the change of the last few days has had a very disheartening effect, and the prayer for clear, cool weather is even stronger than was the cry of rellet from the grasshoppers in previous years. Unless the thange of weather comes right speedily, the worst predictions will be more than realized.

Watervilles Le Sueur Co., July 18.—Crops in bad shope. Rained most even deep for the

WATERVILLE, Le Sueur Co., July 18. - Crops in

draulic ciaine, and then into the rulch,—then cause the beauty of scenery. Surrounded on all sides by high hills covered with tall spruce, and the tops just having caught a sight of the shamering sunbeam, there was a picture FIT FOR A PAISTER OR A POET, and one which could be appreciated by the common herd of mankind; for, to those who did not see the color of the sun, there appeared the charming sight of prospect-tioies, singles, and tannels, showing that man was at work; and, while the party stopped to view the scene, the walfaville. Le Sueur Co., July 18. - Crops in bad shape. Rained most every day for two weeks. Mercury 15 to 105 in the shade. Causing rust, smut, and blight. The damage in this State is immense. Everything laid flat, causing twee the labor to harvest it. Farmers have long faces. and as fair a valley as it has ever been my luck to see was before us,—rich fields of pasturage, of grain, and all filled with flowers,—white a saw-mill was located in its centre. An old man asked where we were going, and we told bim, the Butte. "Better take the other road, then," But no,—our guide knew best,—and we started, and finally struck a sirream, and after that the road seemed a succession of streams, for they

have long faces.

KANDIYOHI, Kandiyohi Co., July 18.—Urain is rusty. Weather hot and muggy. Haistorms and thunder-storms. The prospect is not good now for even a medium crop. The action of the gambiers in grain in Chicago is arousing a feeling of deep resentment among our farmers.

Eyora, Olmsted Co., July 18.—Spring wheat blighted. Injured budly. Some barley cut. Lodged. Oats and corn good. Very swet and bot.

MADRITA, Watonwan Co., July 18.—Barley MADELIA. Watonwan Coi, July 18.—Barley badiy lodged. Wheat the same. Outs all right. Randolphr, Dakota Co., July 18.—Barley being cut. Grain is very good. Spring wheat is injured by rust and iodged. Outs headed well. ELYSIAN, Le Sueur Co., Minn., July 18.—Betweep heavy winds and rains, hot suns, and wheat being badiv lodged and tangled, the outlook is bad. and the prospect for farmers was never more gloomy. Considering the prospective price of wheat, and that it will cost double the amount of labor to secure the crop that it ive price of wheat, and that it will cost double the amount of labor to secure the crop that it would if not lodged, and that it is not well filled, and will hardly be an average crop, there are thousands of acres that will but little more than pay the cost of harvesting and fitting for marker. Labor demands \$2 to \$3 per day. Farmers are not jubilant, but are certain of hard work and noor pay. The weather is excessively hot and wet. Corn is very rank and tender, the stand not as good as usual; the high wind and stand not as good as usual; the high wind and rain-storms have broken down and destroyed at least one-fifth of it. It will not be an average

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatches to The Pribune

LANE, De Witt Co., July 18.—Fall wheat is
good. Rve going into stack. Oats heading well, and will be heavy. Prospect now for corn favor-NEW COLUMBIA, Massac Co., July 18 .- Wheat

all in the stack. Some threshed. Holding for \$1. Corn good. COBDEN, Union Co., July 18.—Wheat has been mostly stacked. Alluvial sandy land along the rivers. The yield better than in 1877. Corn is growing vigorusly. Promises an abundance. PALESTINE. Crawford Co., July 18 .- Wheat is moving slowly, with sales at 75c. Oats being

moving slowly, with sales at 75c. Oats being harvested. Well filled. Large yield.

DECATUR. Macon Co., July 18.—The finest crop of winter wheat ever raised in the county. Twenty bushels to the acre. Oats were never better. Full average crop of corn.

CANTON, Fulton Co., July 18.—Winter wheat yielding from fifteen to twenty bushels. Mostly in strek. Will not be marketed soon. Oats well headed. Corn fully 10 per cent better then last year.

well headed. Corn fully 10 per cent better then last year.

Mr. Sterling, Brown Co., July 18.—Three-fourths of the wheat going into stack. Best in quality and greatest in quantity ever raised in the county. Oats very heavy. Corn inferior.

Perry, Pike Co., July 18.—Best wheat we have had for many years. Over three-fourths going into stack. Not much disposition to sell at present. If the dry weather continues, will not be half an average crop. be half an average crop.

JERSEYVILLE. Jersey Co., July 18.—Wheat
better quality than in fourteen years. At least
twenty bushels. Nearly all going into stack.
No desire to sell at present prices. Best crop of
oats ever raised. Corn in better condition than
last season.

The spelling of the name of

BEAR BUTTE

is questioned by many,—some claiming that it
should be Hare, as there is hardly any grass on
the sides. I am of the opinion that the derivition is from the resemblance of some portions
of the hill to a bear, or that there has been, as
the bunters say, many bears shot here. While
there, it was said that a mountain-lion had been
seen; but, tired as we were, we did not wish
to find it.

The distance from the city to the Butte is estimated at between twenty and twonty-five
miles; and I am firmly of the idea that it is the
latter, for on that day I did

MI FHRAT HORSEBACK-REDING,
and, from the feeling, fear that I shall ever rements that fifty miles. When first starting
out in tae morning, it was very comfortable;
the second mile it seemed extremely warm;
and, as the trotting continued, it was very
warm. A few miles, and my saddle turned
to a huge nutmeg-grater, and afterwards
to a huge nutmeg-grater, and afterwards
to a hot gridiron. My seat seemed to be bitten
by a million ants. When out on the prairie, I
almost gave way, and was immediately pounced
upon by two of the party, who wished to dose
me with whisky; but, being a Chicago boy,

They told me that the laster I rode the less I ast season.

BURNT PRAIRIE, White Co., July 18.—Most
of the wheat in stack. Farm work pressing.

None threshed. Corn doing much better than NEW COLUMBIA, Massac Co., July 18.—Full? half done threshing. Farmers not willing take the price offered (75 cents). Corn good.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HOOK'S POINT, Hamilton Co., July 18.—Wheat ripening fast. Crop generally above an average. Good corn weather. VEGA, Jefferson Co., July 18.—Spring wheat being cut, Quality better than last season. Corn in every respect 100 per cent better than

Logan, Harrison Co., July 18 .- Spring wheat considerably damaged by rust, and badly lodged. Frequent rains have injured all small grains. Corn growing very fast. Better than last year.

SIDNEY, Premont Co., July 18.—Oats are extra. Lodged some. Spring wheat not as good as last season. Sorn prospect better than last Corn growing very fast. Better than

GREENVILLE, Clay Co., July 18.—Two week GRENVILLE, Clay Co., July 18.—Two weeks before harvest. Wheat good. Some lodged. Flax and bairey good. Oats heading well. POCAHONTAS CENTRE, Pocahontas Co., July 18.—Wheat suffering from the hot weather. Rusted on the leaves? Corn three-fourths of a crop as compared with 1877.

ONERT, Adair Co., July 18.—Cutting spring wheat. Crop two-thirds of 1877. Oats fine. Corn is making a dine growth.

OTTUMWA, Wapello Co., July 18.—Spring wheat good. Very little damage from rust or sodging. Corn prospects good.

wheat good. Very little damage from rust or lodging. Corn prospects good.

WEST SIOE, Crawford Co., July 18.—Spring wheat has been blighted by the extremely hot weather. Corn doing finely.

Oats heavy. Barley and rye good. Cut.

CHARLES CITY, Ia., July 18.—The late rain and wind storms on the line from McGregor west have played the mischief with much of the grain and grass. The expense of harvesting is by it greatly increased, and the loss of crop is very considerable. Many fields of wheat are struck with rust and are turning black. The heat in Iowa for the past few days has been unbearable, the thermometer marking 106 and 108 dez. in the shade.

Can't Edison invent something to cure the weather of such pranks?

increase in the South, and about the same area in the Middle States as in 1877, a slight reduction being apparent in New York and a slight fincrease in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The heavest decline is in Illinois, amounting to about two-thirds of a million acres, or a reduction of 7 per cent. In some of the adjoining States the reduction is but 1 or 2 per cent. The increase in Texas, as Indicated by counties reported, is 10 per cent, or 200,000 acres. Louisians, Arkansas, and Mississippi make a large advance, the former state about 100,000 acres. The average condition of the whole crop is nearly 95. The number of counties reporting the condition of corn is 1,072, of which 257 return 400, 252 above, and 513 below that standard. Very few in the West give a figure above 100.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches is The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 18.—Winter wheat, rve, and bariey are harvested in this vicinity. The wheat and rye have yielded well. There was a blight in some pieces of barley, but neverwas a hight in some pieces of barley, but nevertheless a full average crop was secured. Reports are received of damage to spring wheat on account of the intense heat of the past five days, principally club variety on low ground.

Oshkosh, Wis, July 18.—The extreme heat of the past week has seriously injured the wheaterop throughout this portion of the State. One intelligent fariner estimates the damage to growing wheat in Wisconsin at \$1,000,000 per day for every day when the increury reaches 98 degrees. It is impossible now to tell how severe the damage will be, but, up to ten days ago, the crop promised better than any since 1860. Hay is nearly harvested, and the crop is larger than for years. Rye is now being cut, and in some fields it stands tury six feet nigh. Winter wheat is ready for the harvest. In porand in some fields it stands tully six feet nigh. Winter wheat is ready for the harvest. In portions of Winnebago County crops will average thirty bushels to the acte.

LaChoise, Wis., July 18.—Samples of wheat from different fields at all stations on the Southern Minnesota Railroad were received here to-night. The hard Minnesota or Fife, as badly rusted and blighted to the tops of the heads. Good judges state that this grain has not been damaged to exceed 30 per cent in quality and quantity. Lost Nation wheat will prove a total failure. Several fields at different points are being plowed in, and, unfortunately. prove a total failure. Several fields at different points are being plowed in, and, unfortunately, more of this kind of wheat was planted this year than usual. Reports from your the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Raifrond are most discouraging. Ten bushels to the acre is the most claimed in the report from that section of the country, and reports from Trempealeau, Vernon, and LaCrosse Counties in Wisconsin are equally bad. All small grains are spoiling fast, and a favorable change in the weather is earnestly prayed for. Hot and sultry to-day. Madison, Wis. July 18.—The not weather throughout this section of the State has done some considerable damage to wheat, but nothing of a serious inture. Wheat was too far advanced to receive material injury. Corn has

vanced to receive material injury. Corn has fairly sorung upwards under the heat of the sun, and promises an abundant crop. Eight Mile Grove, Cass Co., July 18.—Cut ting spring wheat. Recent storms have injured the wheat. Small grains badly lodged. Corn

STANTON, Stanton Co., July 18.—The spring wheat here is very tine. Best for several years. Rye and barley cut. Oats extra good.
West Point, Cumming Co., July 18.—Out crop simply immense. What largest crop for tweive years. Rye and barley cut. Rains have damaged them some. No dispositioner soil.
Genoa, Platte Co., July 18.—It is feared that the intense heat of the past few days will materially lessen the yield. Rye more than an average crop.
Lincoln, Neb., July 18.—The Daily State Journal te-morrow morning will publish official returns of the acreage of cultivated lands of all time counties of the State, with a yield of all kinds of crops of 177, which shows that over 10,000,000 bushels of wheat were harvested. It will also publish crop reports of the current wheat here is very tine. Best for several years.

will also publish crop reports of the current week from fifty out of sixty-three countres, showing that the harvest of this year will be the most bountiful in the history of Nebraska. The wheat crop will not fall short of 15,000,000 The wheat crop will not fall short of 15,000,000 bushels. The corn crop last vear was \$5,000,000 bushels, and will reach \$0,000,000 this year. The oat crop of 1877 was 6,000,000. This season the aggregate barley crop is 3,000,000; r.e., 1,000,000. The consolidated census returns published this morning show the population of the State on May I to be 313,748.

crops in onio.

Massilion, O., July 17,- We have just cut the nost wonderful wheat crop ever raised in Stark County, which has long been noted for its production of wheat. There is not one poor field within my observation. The season has been one of those rarely perfect ones when every crop and every fruit is at its best. The only drawback is the prevalence of violent local storms. By the way, Noah Webster published, in the last centhe way. Noah Webster published, in the last century, eight or more years ago, a now-forcotten book, in which, tracing back the history of the world for 1,400 years, he endeavored to show that, once in every seventy or eighty years, the planets get into such a position in relation to the earth as to cause violent atmospheric perturbations, epidemic diseases, unusual mosture or rains, and several other upsettings and disasters; that these disturbed periods wax for about seven years, and then leave to about the same length of time, till our planet passes out of the seven years, and then leave for about the same length of time, till our planet passes out of the influence, and they separate, etc. We are now about in the middle of this fourteen-year period, I should judge by the meteorological phenomena that has been transpiring. It is wonderful what an industrious old fellow Webster was, and what an amount of work he got through with besides his great Dictionary. STARK.

WEST VIRGINIA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FAIRMONT, July 18.—Have just reached here over the Baltim re & Onio Raliroad. Surprised to see all along the road from Mt. Vernon, O., to this point the finest crops of wheat and oats I have ever seen. The wheat is mostly cut and

bushels. Corn, as far as I observed, looks about the same as it does in lilinois and Northern In-diana. Everywhere in Ohlo and Indiana I no-ticed that a great deal of tile is being put down, Winter wheat put in with the drill is the best. KANSAS. Special Dispatches to The Pribuns.
CENTRALIA, Nemaha Co., July 18.—Winter wheat all stacked. Twenty bushels. Full as good as last year. Disposition now to hold. Barley will be cut this week. Very good. Corn fine is determined not to sell wheat at present prices

Yielding from twenty to thirty bushels. Rye and barley in the shock. Corn will yield from thirty to fitty bushels. CALIFORNIA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MARTINEZ, Contra Costa Co., July 18 .- !

very large crop of barley of good quality is fully secured. Owing to rust affecting some local-Ities, our former estimates regarding the wheat crop will be considerably lowered. Still we shall have a large area producing the best qualty of grain. DAKOTA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. VERMILION, Clay Co., July 18.-All ou

crops have been injured by too much rainfall. Wheat has rusted, and is blighting in some places. Weather intensely not. Harvesting just commenced.

MISSOURI.

Special Desputch to The Tribune.

FORT LYON, Benton Co., July 18.—Threshing in full blast. Wheat going on the market. Flax all cut. Good. Oats yield from 25 to 40 [Cooking Potatoes.

bearable, the thermometer marking 106 and 105 deg. In the shade.

Can't Edison invent something to cure the weather of such pranks?

OFFICIAL ESTIMATES.

Washington, July 18.—The July report of the Agricultural Department contains the following regarding wheat and corn:

Wheat—In the Southern Atlanta States the season has been unfavorable and low returns are made. Virginia, 94; North Carolina, 75; Bouth Carolina, 68; Georgia, 75. In the Ohio Valley the crop is almost unexampled in luxuriance, the average of the condition being:
Ohio, 112; Michigan, 105; Indiana 115; and Illinois, 107. The general average of the condition of winter wheat for six entire breadth is it. It is assures a larger aggregate than last year, and generally of superior quality. The extraordinary promise of last month is continued in spring wheat, the region of the North west, and including California and the spring wheat of the East. The unprecedented average of 106 is made for the entire area of spring-sown wheat.

Corne—There is a reported decrease in the acreage of corn in the central portion of the great corn-growing district of the West, and an election distribute of the manner we have described, but must have it sinced, fried.

stewed, or mashed, with addition of parsley or other savory things, should suspect the condition of his palate and stormen, and consult a physician for some remedy for a morbid appetitie. Toe Lord made the potato with a jacket on, that was not intended to be taken off until the process of cooking is completed, and all that is delicate and sweet in its flesh is preserved to tickle the palate of the eater thereof.

A REFUGEE SENATOR. Mr. Patterson's Visit to Cameron—What He Says About Pennsylvania Polities.

Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senator Patterson, of

South Carolina, has just returned from a two weeks' visit to the Camerons, of Pennsylvanis. The trip was made without unnecessary noise, for it is said that Gov. Hartranft, sithough again and again besought to do so, would not promise not to surrender Patterson on a requisition from the Governor of South Carolina. It was said, during the winter after Patterson's convalescence from his severe illness, that ex-Senator Simon Cameron had lavited him to spend a few weeks with him in quietude and spend a few weeks with him in quietude and rest; that the invitation was accepted, but that Patterson hesitated to make the trip, having heard that a requisition would be issued for him to return to South Carolina to answer the six or eight indictments still pending there against him. While the Senator remains in Washington he cannot be disturbed, being constructively in attendance upon Congress, during which he is protected from arrest under a decision made by the Court here last winter.

I met Sepator Patterson on the street corner

winter.

I met Senator Pattersou on the street-corner vesterday. He was waiting for a car. I accosted him with: "How are you, Senator! Where have you been so long!"

"Oh! I've been up in Pennsylvania, visiting the Camerons. Had a splogdid time."

"How long were you goed!"

"A little over two weeks: I was at the old man's farm at Donegal, and also at Lochiel."

"How is the old Senator!"

"Oh! he's as gay as a Tooster. Never saw him looking better. His health is first-rate. He is very happy, and damns the Administration like the rest of us."

"Does Don damn-it, tog!"

"Oh! ves; he never has tiked it, you know. I tell you this crowd up in the White House hasn't got any friends anywhere. I didn't find any in Pennsylvania."

"Well, Senator, how is the political situation in Pennsylvania."

"Well, Senator, how is the political situation in Pennsylvania."

"Well, Senator, how is the political situation in Pennsylvania."

"The Republicaus say, they will carry the State, and I am disposod to think they will. The Democrats, however, say they will carry it. The Republicans will vinace a hig fight."

"What are Don's coancest or realection?"

Democrats, however, say they will carry it. The Republicans will viasce a flig fight."

"What are Don's chances for re-election?"

"They are very good. It will cost him a heap of money, though."

"How is that?"

"Oh! these Nationals are raising thunder up there. But then Don can get them, even if any of them do get into the Legislature."

"How if

"Howf"
"Well, I don't care to talk about ft; but we "Well, I don't care to talk about it; but you know such a movement is likely to send a certain kind of people to the surface, and in a large movement like this a few of a certain kind wil get into any Legislature. The Nationals don't scare Don any. But his election will probably cost him a good deal of money. But he don't mind it. By thunder! there goes my car! Good by."

MARINE NEWS.

AND BEACH HARBOR OF REFUGE. Assistant-Engineer Gilbert, who is in charge of the work at Sand Beach Harbor of Refuge, in his report for the ascal year ending June 30, says: report for the facal year ending June 30, anys:

Of the work done last year, a complete superstructure was built over the tild red cross such during the season of 1876, and for 65.88 er of the work tild and such in place at the lake cut of the work to the length there were us to place 1.74, 184 feet, board measure, of timber a 51 plank. 115, 357 pounds of, from and 3,525 cords of stone. The contract was figured by the first were left over winter without superstructure. They settled considerately.

Owing to lack of funds, no work has been done this season. Structure. They settled considerably.

Owing to lack of funds, no work has been done this season.

The present dimensions of the work is place are as follows: From the north entrance to the east end, 2.780 lines if rest; coulpieted east of north end, 2.480 lines if rest; coulpieted east of north end, 2.480 lines if rest; coulpieted west of the north entrance, 1.590 lines if feet; cribs without superstructure, 3.5 feet; completed west of the north entrance, 1.500 lines if feet. Portion of length in place is the work is 8, 182, 193 feet, board meature, of timber and plank, 70 023 lbs of ino, and 27, 697 confe of stoke, which amounts are, 51 of timber and plank, 58 of the iron, and, 51 of the stone required for the total length projected.

Under courted of Dec, 8, 1876, the removal of the wreek of the City of Burfulo was accomplished by July 10, 1877, and of the boulders will be ridged of two formed of counder-stone spreared from the harder of the latter, material was used as right and the property of the latter, and the foundations sustained a considerable damage. The repairs to this damage by a small force of hird labor and divers has been the work of the present season.

The dread and summer and the pringer of two feet formed of counder and the pringer of the country of the latter, material was used as right and the property of the Alpena, will take command of a considerable damage. The repairs to this damage by a small force of hird labor and divers has been the work of the present season.

The dread and harder of the constant and the property of the Alpena, will take command of the property of the Alpena, will take command of the considerable amount of work much needed, and for a moderate sum-expended now in this way the available area of the haroor can be enlarged to a greater extent than by the sand expenditure in extending the pier right. So, some of Sammit, has purchased to summer the property of the Alpena, will take command of the considerable amount of work much needed, and of the constant and the prop

all, of the boulder reefs and himps is a bed of stiff clay, several inches in thickness. It is evident, therefore, that their removal with both deepen the water and cause gogl anchorage where there is none now, In fact, I am convineed that good anchorage can be secured in this way over the entire area of the harbor by the removal of comparatively a small amount of material.

During the year ending with June 30, 1878, there were 218 stoam vessels 190 saft, 229 towing—a total of G37 vessels that sought refine in the harbor. BUFFALO.

Burrano, July 18.—Cuarters—Coal to Chicago and Milwaukee at 30c; bulk sait from Bay City to Chicago at 60c per ton free on board; salt from Buffaio to Chicago 30c free on board. Clearances for 24 hours ending 8 p. m. - Props Avon, merchandise, Mosiana, merchandise, Chi-cago; Arundell, Brie; Atlantic, Hancock; E. E. Thompson, Bay City; Cauisteo, merchandise, Green Bay; tag Livingston, Port Huron; stmr Pearl, Put-in Bay; settrs B. F. Bruce, Chicago; saveland. 1,352 tons of Coal, Milwankee; H. Ross, Detroit; M. Capron, Toledo; C. B. Barnes, 1,000 tons of coal; barge J. A. McDougali, Sagi-naw.

Ross, Betroit; M. Capron, Toledo: C. B. Barnes, 1,000 tons of coal; isarge J. A. McDongali, Saginaw.

Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. ml. 17th: Westward—rops Chifornia, Montreal to Toledo: Lawrence, Ogdensburg to Chicago; bark Falmouth, Toronto to Black River; schie Star, Cobourg to Ashtabula; Pence Alfred, Colinus Bay to Spanish River; E. Il. Rutherford, Toronto to Toledo; Wave Crest and E. M. Carrington, Toronto to Cieveland; Denmark, Kingston to Toledo; Mary and St. Catherines, Port Coloorne to Eries,

Eastward—Props African, Alma, Munroe, and Lake Michigan, Toledo to Montreal; Sovereign, Milwaukee to do; Lowell, Toledo to Ogdensturg; St. Albans, Chicago to do; barks J. R. Benson and George W. Dayis, Toledo to Kingston; R. Marwood, Seven Rivers to St. Catherines; Mary Merritt, Cleveland to Toronto; Cavalier, Detroit to Collins Bay; schrs-Victor, Charger, and Corsican, Toledo to Kingston; J. N. Carrer, Cleveland to do; Bermuda, do to Oshawa.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Arrivals from the lower lakes are: Schr Marengo, Ashtabuja, 225 tons coal; schr A. G. Potter, Washington Harbor, 510 tons of iron ore for the golling mills. Cleared-Schr Kittle Winelow, for Buffalo, with 48,000 bu wheat: City of Toledo, for Ogdensburg, 7,000 bu wheat.

Capt. E. Stone, of Summit, Wis., has purhased of Lem Ellsworth ave-sixteents of the schr Mooninght, at the fale of \$25,000 for the whole. whole.

The new tag, John Hawkens, for the Chippewa River service, was launched esterday, and will go to its destination via Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

The new surf boat intended for the life-saving the new surf tour intended for the life-saving station at this place has seen shipped from Bufa-lo. Henry Lee, of this station, has organized a crew for duty, when it shall arrive, paying \$3 a day for practice, and \$10 to the men for each wreck visited. THE LIME KILNS.

THE LIME KILNS.

The Detroit Post and Tribuse of yesterday says:
The appropriation of \$100,000 made by the last Congress for the improvement of the Lime Rilms has been under the same of the last of

NOTICE TO MARINERS. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Cleveland papers five notice that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, have biased on the top of their bridge across the Cuyanora River, near its mouth, a green light, which will only be displayed when the bridge is open as night, in the absence of this green light of open as night, in the absence of this green light at night vessels and other craft must consider the bridge itself is the signal for vessels, and masters will not assume that the oridge will be connected the reasonalis airplayed. The red signal, by day or by night, is only intended as a notice to trains.

THE TUG THOUBLES. THE TUE TASSOURLES.

The Independent Line fags did all their towing yesterday at the reduced tarid, and captured about all the business. It was learned from a good source that the managers of the Association tugs had felt constrained to tooke some tows at rates demanated by vessel-owners and masters interested, with a probability that she opposition boats would take business unless they did, and those rates were said to be 50 per cent off the tariff. The war waxes slowly but earnestly, and some new developments are looked for.

PORT HURON.

Pont Hunon, Mich., July 18.—Down-Props J.

Bertschy, Abercorn, Egyptian and consort; schr F. A. Georger. Up—Proce Fountain City, Japan, Benton; schre

Up-Proos Fountain City, Japan, Benton; schre Nemesis, M. Wilcox.
Wind-North, fresh. Weather cloudy.
Pear Hunox, Mich., July 18-10 p. m. -Pseed Up-Props B. D. Van Allen, James Fisk, Jr.; tage Maydower and barges, East Saginaw and barges: schrs L. Hanna, Gladstone.
Dewn-Props St. Paul, Pacific, Clinton with Glenifler and barges, Havana with Oriental and consort, E. B. Hale with Alva Bradley and James C. Harnson; schrs Bungalow, Our Son, Thomas W. Ferry, Str T. V. Van Stroese, Homer, Hinea, City of Manitowoe, Wind-Northeast, gentle.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, July 18.—Arrivals—Props Imberial, Griggsville Landing, 4,000 bu corn from
Seneca: Lily, Griggsville Landing, 6,200 bu corn
from Seneca: Harriet, Griggsville Landing, 6,200
bu corn from Senecs.
Cleared—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,300 bu
wheat; 46 bris flour
BRIDGEPORT, July 18—10 p. m.—Arrivals—
Moultor, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Georgia, Utica,
6,430 bu corn; prop Welcome, Henry, 4,900 bu
corn. Cleared—Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 68,302 feet
lumber.

LAKE FREIGHTS The grain-freight market was quiet and un-changed vesterday at 1½c for corn by sail to Bur-falo, 7½c by lake and rail, and 6½c by lake and canal to New York. Charters were made for 210,000 bu corn: To Buffalo—Prop Delaware, corn at 14c; props Commodore and Roanoke, correttorogh. To Montreal, prop Ocean; to Collingwood, schr San Jacinto; and to Ordensburg, prop Oswegatchie; all corn through.

MARQUETTE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribina.
Marquette, Mich., July 18.—Arrived—Prop
Sparta: schrs Sumatra, Genoa, Orphan Boy.
Clearea.—Prop Fletcher; schrs Quentiu, Exile,
Gen. Sherman.

ERIE. Entr. Pa. July 18. - Arrivals -- Prop Alasi Chicago; prop Arundel, Buffalo; schr Thomas A Scott. Chicago; scar Snowdrop, Port Daver.
Departures—Prop Atlantic, Dulatri, schr B. P.
Beals, Buffalo; schra Speedwell, Erie, Stewart,

MICHIGAN CITY. Apecial Dispatch to The Pribuna,
Michigan City, Ind., July 18.—Acrived—Schre David Macy, Spring Lake, humber; Westchester, Muskeyon, lumber; R. B. King, Muskegon, lum-ber; Cecilia, Muskegon, lumber.

NAVIGATION NOTES. The tag Nelson went into Miller's dry-dock yes erday for repairs.

The stmr Metropolis went to St. Joseph last night with excursionists.

The prop City of Duluth took a large excursion

party out on the lake last night.

Quite a fleet of vessels is at the lumber market,
the favorable winds of yesterday having sent them in. The Goodrich steamers are doing a good business in freight and passengers. The peach trade is not as good as last year, but an improvement is loosed as good as last year, but an improvement is looked for.

Local agents at Detroit are said to be getting 18c straight on A vessels to Buffalo. The rate here remains as low as 10c net on Buffalo grain cargoes, but some companies still ask 1 le.

The complications growing out of those unfortunate tugs, the Triad and betwards, are seconing more numerous as the bille come in. A great deal of unpleasantness has been engendered where lail was harmony at the beginning of the season. There is evidence that (unless satisfactory arrangements are made: the head of the Chicago Towing Company will have more frigune on his nands.

ELEMBERS.

The schr F. L. Danforth is receiving repairs at Buffalo.

of that city, are about making a contract to sain cookle stones to Chicago for naving octween horse railroad tracas. No vessels have yet been charrailroad tracks. No vessels have yet occur tered.

During May and June twenty-four disabled seamen were sent to the Marine licepital at Buffalo, and a numeer of others were afforded relief in the former treescriptions.

The soft Turee Bells has arrived at Detroit with 360 tons of iron ore taken from the wreck of the soft Empire State, near Alpena, by the wrecking barge Monitor. About 100 tons more remain to be secured.

schr Empire State, near Alpena, by the wrecking borge Monitor. About 100 tons more remain to be secured.

It was rumored at Detroit Wednesday that the Canada Southern Railway, Company have ecided to build a tug and two barges to carry trains across Detroit River, instead of a large ferry steamer.

It is reported that the red-and white budy off Bar Point was pulled adrift on Saturday, by some steam barge evidently, as the end had been cut off as though by a propeller-wased. It was posace up near the light-ship, but has not yet been replaced in position.

The new prop Conestora left Cleveland Tuesday night at 90 citock for Erie, where she will iond freight for Chicago. Her engines were tried as she was coming down the river, and they were worship smoothly then. She presented a fine appearance as sne slowly steamed down past the city.

According to Collector Canadler's report for June the business at the Saalt Canal for that month shows a small dimination from the corresponding month last year. The receipts this year were \$8, 613, 75; last year, \$8, 68, 65; decrease, \$171, 30; number of passages through the canal this year, 403; last, 431; decrease, 28. The indications now point towards a large tailing off in distinct of the search, caused by the slack demand for tron ore.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending

at 10 o'clock last night: Schr C. L. Johnson, Men m.nec, lumber, Market. Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Market. Scow Moses Gage, Holland, barw, orden Caral. Schr L. C. Andrews, Rawleights Bay, poice, Aller Schr L. C. Andrews, Rawleigh's Bay, toices, Alleb's Sig.

Sig. Take Forrest, Manistee, Jumber, Market.
Schr Leker Forrest, Manistee, Jumber, Market.
Schr Jerry Haman, Hold River, the, Chicaso avenue, Schr Jerry Haman, Hold River, the, Chicaso avenue, Frop Deiwarre, Burdale, sundries, Clark Birrest.
Prop Trader, Peulwater, shundes, Sikteen hatrest.
Schr Jeoch Duvait, Kewannee, Jarket, Schr Amos, eag, Manistee, Jumber, Market, Schr Leo, Grand Hawen, Inducer, O. S. & Q. Schete. P. Royce, Muskegon, posts, Harrison street, Schr Amstralia, Muskegon, Iumber, Market, Schr M. Thompson, While Lake, Jumber, Market, Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, aundries, Wells street, Schr M. Thompson, While Lake, Jumber, Market, Schr M. Thompson, While Lake, Jumber, Market, Schr M. Thompson, While Lake, Jumber, Market, Schr Guydhora, Ahnape, thes, No orders, Schr David Vance, Civeland, Cod. Ordep's Silp, Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, Iumber, Twenty-second freet. Schr Wolverine. Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second chr Apprentice Boy, Muskeron, lumber, Gas-Hous Prop New Fra. Muskegon, towing, Rush street. Scar Adventure, Grind-Stone City, stone. Rush chr Hattle Fisher, Connell's Pler, wood, North ranch. Scht Persia. Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr A. Mosher. Kewaunce, lumber, Market. Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, Sta

rect. B. Coates, Muskegon, Inmber, Steeson Silp, Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, Inmber, Steeson Silp, Schr G. D. Norris, Traverse, wood, Course what? Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, Ice, Ogdon's Silp, Schr Hattle Earl, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second reet's Schr M. Mueller. Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Feoria, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr G. Ellen, Wilte Lake, lumber, Market, Schr George L. Beaver, Muskegon, lumber, Chica

venue.

Schr D. A. Wells, Ahnapee, po-ts, Narket.

Prop Mary Grob, Holland, ties, C., B. 4 Q.

Schr Lizzle Dosk, St. Joe, lumber, Eric street.

Schn Fruman Moss, Muskeson, tumber, Arnold Silp,
Schn Grace Murray, Manistee, Jumber, Twelfth
Treet. reet. Schr Clara, Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr Pijol, Muskepon, lumber, Market. Prog Tempest, Walfehall, lumber, Eighte

rrog tempes, wagean, parent, parent, freet, sehr H. D. Moore, Sangauck, lumber, Market, Schr H. D. Moore, Sangauck, lumber, Market, Schr Golfmawood, Cheboyran, muber, Market, Schr Golfmawood, Cheboyran, busher, Market, Schr Golfman, Sangauck, Lumber, Market, Schr Golfman, Schr Golfman, Schr Golfman, Schr Golfman, Schr Golfman, Schr Golfman, Sangauck, San ouse. Proc. J. Pridgeon. Jr., Sarnia, ampirica, Wells street Schr Mary B. Hale, Menomines, lumber, Samuel Prob Norman, Manisten, furnber, Steisen Silp, Schr Saminose, Mälmaukes, lärht, Ram street, Schr Jias, Miwances, länt, kind street, Schr Hagise & Johns, Cheboysen, Mariet, Schr Higgie & Johns, Cheboysen, Mariet, Schr Higgie & Johns, Cheboysen, Jumber, Arz

Fig. Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street, Prop Peerless, Daiuth, sundries, Washington street Schr Cutawa, Grand Haven, lumber, Sampeon Sir-Sohr A. Plugger, Mukegon, impace, Market, Prop Ramarck, Menominee, towing, Rush street, Schr E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumper, C.,

Schr Little Beile, Grand flaven, stone, Onal.

ACTVAL SAILINGS.

Schr Charles Luling, Manhates, inght.

Prop Measenzer, Henton Harbor, sundries.

Schr Panner, Dunenn City, light.

Schr Benner, Dunenn City, light.

Schr Benner, Dunenn City, light.

Schr G. S. Hammond, Manistee, light.

Schr James F. Joy, Buffalo, grain.

Schr White Oak, Muskegon, light.

Schr White Oak, Muskegon, light.

Schr White Oak, Muskegon, light.

Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, light.

Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, light.

Schr May Annandin G. Sch light, Schr Herschel, Menomines, light.

Schr Harnes E. Tyon, Menekaunee, light.

Schr Hernest, Whitehall, sundries.

Frop S. D. Caldwell, Samia, sundries.

Frop G. P. Heath, Samgatock, aundries.

Frop S. D. Caldwell, Samia, sundries.

Frop S. D. Caldwell, Samia, sundries.

Frop Neurala, Buthand, undries.

KEOKUK WATER-WORKS.

RECKUR, Ia., July 18.—The first test of the new Keckuk Water-Works took place to-day, and was witnessed by several thousand people.
The test was a satisfactory one to all concerned. The following results were achieved: Three one-inch streams to a height of 148 feet on at elevation of 115 feet above the pumps; one andthree-fourth-inch stream, 184 feet, elevation, 60 185 feet, eight one-inch streams, 135 feet, elevation, 185 feet, eight one-inch streams, 150 feet, one-inch stream through 1,200 feet of hose, 92 feet, elevation, 120 feet; one-and three-fourth-inch stream, 217 feet; two-inch stream, 216 feet, two-and-one-fourth-inch stream, 219 feet, two-and-one-half-inch stream, 210 feet. The works are of the Healey manufacture.

WHELP! FOR THE WEAK, **NERVOUS AND** DEBILITATED!

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

ELECTRIC BELTS

PULVERMACHER'S

AND BANDS, For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them.

These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Parls, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, said, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED? and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your discussed condition? Are you suffering from ill-h-aith in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you cell nervous, debilitated, frefful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel Instess, moping, until for business or piessure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kid

ing, fullness of blood in the head, feel Instiess, moping, unfit for business or piessure, and subject to fits of melaucholy? Are your kid neys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? By you suffer from rheumatism neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your self harassed with a multitude of gloom symptoms? Are you thind, nervous, analogetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, night-mare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bushquiness, co-fusion of ideas, aversion to society, lizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and o her despondent symptoms? Theusands of young men, the middle aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debifity. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorder eculiar to their sex, and who, from fals modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings why, then, further neglect as subject so productive of health and happiness when ther is at hand a means of restoration? TILINOIS CENTRAL PARROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-a., and foot of Twenty-accommendation of Twenty-accommendations.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

cure these various diseased conditions, and all other means fail, and we ofter the 'no convincing testimony direct from the dicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH. STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, for drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET BIG BREEL CRIE QUARTERLY, a large Hins lated JOHNAL, containing fidl particular and INFORMATION WORTH THUESANDS. Corsumated Free Call on or address,

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO. Cor. 8th & Vine Sts.. CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK. BRAN 'H OFFICE:

218 STATE ST., CHICAGO. Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec ric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. THE PAVORITES OF THE WORLD. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Famous, Gigantie Minstrels,

composed of Twenty-seven Performers: Eight Un-railed Comedians; TWO NETS OF END MEN: formit a all its departments, a Great Triple Complete Troug Only Matinee. Saturday, July 27. Prices-Evening, 25, 50, and 75 cents. Matines, and 50 cents. BOOLEY'S THEATRE.

To-night and Saturday Night, last two perform
MISS CLARA MORRIS UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO., CONSCIENCE.

Theatre perfectly cool and comfortable.
Saturday Mathies-PINK DOM NOS.
Monday Eventus next. July 22-3188 MULTONith Miss Morris in her greatest impersonation.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Evening, Matinee Saturday, New Stars, New Acts, New Songs. An Entire Change of Programms

JOHN WART, A. C. MOREYAND, JENNIE MOREAN, ALLEN SISTEMS, ETZELTING SISTEMS, BATTLE LAWRENCE, and a cold of other.

Prices of Admission-75 50, and 25 etc. STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of executions for this week, ending July from Clark-st, bridge: Thursday, July 18-To St. Joseph, Mich., at 9 a. m., returning at 11:50 p. m. Friday, July 29-Chartered to Temperance Society. Saturday, July 20-Chartered to Temperance Society. Saturday, July 20-Chartered to Society. Brown's berstogs Brass and String Sands on board. Fare to St. Joseph and return, only \$1; all other round 17:56, 50 cents. EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGI Morgan Park (near Chicago). Collegiate year begins on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878. For catalogues address G. PHAYER, Pres.,
Morgan Park, Cook Co., Id.,
Or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. 125 Lessons for \$15 at the New England World. Open all the year. 75 eminent professors 18,40.0 students sloce 187. Students sl

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Ten miles from Philadelphia, under the care of Friends, gives a thorough collectate education to both sexes, who here pursue the same courses of study, and rewind here pursue the same courses of study, and reparticulars as to course of study of study of the course of study of study. A student EDWARD H. MAGLIE. Printens. EDWARD H. MAGLIE. Printens. Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa. Tweith annual tern on the practice of the prac MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL
For young ladies and children. GERMANTOWN.
PENN. (Estanlished 1847.)
The achieve with reopen Wednesday, Scot. 13.
For circulars apply to
HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

Worcester, Mass. Sis cadets for college, scientification, and business. Twenty-third year organ Sept. C. S. METCALF, A. M., Supt. CHIROPODIST. CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives
instant relief: stephens Alltight salve for burns, bolts,
outs, cuts, brutses, de.; drugmass have the 12, 25c me flox.

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

BAILGUAD TIME TABLE

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS -+ Sa CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY RATLWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Siterman the depota. a Milwaukoe Fast Maii daya S. D. a. M. 4 000 a Milwaukoe Express. daya S. D. a. M. 4 000 a Milwaukoe Express. daya S. D. a. M. 4 000 a Milwaukoe Passenger (daliy) 5.00 a M. 500 a M. 500 a M. 500 a M. 600 a M. 6

billium Horal fars are run through, between Cit-cago and Council Blums, on the train leaving Chicago a 19-21 a. m No sheer road runs Fullman or any other form of inner lears west of Chicago. a-Beor corner of Wella and Kingle-sus. b-Droro corner of Canal and Choste-sus.

CHICAGO, PURLINGTON & OUTNOY RAY TOAD.
Depots foot of Lake-a., indians-av., and Sixte-mus-a.
and Canal and Sixte-mus-ats. Ticket Offices, 59 Clarestr., and at depots.

Pullman Palace Dining Cars and Pullman 16-wh Sleeping Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha the Pullfu Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND OTICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LIVES Union Lepon, West Side, near Madisons. brilge, and Twenty-third st. Ticket Office. 122 standolob-st. Ransas City & Denver Past Ex \*12:30 p. m. \* 3:53 v. m. St. Louis, springfield & .c.xa. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:53 v. m. St. Louis, springfield & .c.xa. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:53 v. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:50 v. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:00 a. m. & Colon, Springfield & Texas \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:00 a. m. & Expense. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:00 a. m. & 10 a. m. \* 10 a.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAI'WAY. Union Lepot, corner Masson and Canal-sts. Tiskes. Office, 63 South Ciarz-st., opposite Sherman Hoase, and at debot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie ou Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

o On Saturday night runs to Cen raffa only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peorls only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL 20AD.

Depot, foot of Lake of ... and foot of Twent/- 2003 3-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st. southeast corner of Ran

dipto, Grand Facille Abort and & Paimer 1-110.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-ets. Ticket O flora, b. Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Letal. Leave. | Arriva.

rpress 9 5:15 p. m. 7:00 p. m. press 5 5:15 p. m. 4:00 a. m. r 9:17 p. m. 6:00 a. m. BAL IMORB & OTTO. Trains leave from Exposition Bullding, foot of Mon-roc-st. Ticket Offices: 85 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacine, and Depot (Ex. osition Bullding). Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MIGHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Morsing Mail—Old Line ... 7:35 s. m. 7:40 s. m. N. T. & Boston Special Ex. 9:400 a. m. 7:400 s. m. Atlantic Express, daily ... 5:15 p. m. 8:304 m. Night Express ... 10:23 p. m. 1 5:40 a. m.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Fuenty second at.

Cipcinnati. Indianapolis Depart. Arrive.

Cipcinnati. Indianapolis 5:43a. in. \* 8:00 p. m.

Night Express ... \* 8:40 p. in. \* 7:30 a. in.

CHICAGA, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIO RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Van Jares and Sadoman-Sas. Ficase Chaige, Se Clarates, Representant House.

Davenport Express. 1.50 a.m. 7.55 n.m. Depot Accommonations. 55:39 s.m. 10:29 s.m. 10:29 s.m. Kight Express. 10:29 s.m. 10:29 s.m. 10:29 s.m. Magnetarores. 10:29 s.m. 10:29 s.

CHICAGO & EASTERN HALTONS RAILEDAD.

"Dasville Mount."

Ticket Offices: 77 Clarge et., 12 Charlong et., and Dapon corner Oliuton and Carrols sta.

Leave, Arrive. Pay Ma . 4:5110. m. 4:5110. m. 4:5110. m. Kashv II li er c Florida Express 1 7:30 p. m. 4 7:15 2. m.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

Gen. John Adair McDowell, the newly-appointed
Superintendent of the Custom-House, arrived from

Washington early yesterday morning, and took up his future residence at the Grand Pacific. He was engaged nearly all day in conversation with Collector Smith, in looking over his papers, and in making arrangements to give the \$20,000 bond required, etc. A reporter for The TRIBUNE saw

him at the botel a few minutes during the after-noon, in company with the Collector, and a brief

conversation was held. Gen. McDowell is a large,

"As fast as the appropriation allows you so to do, you will proceed with the work, then?"

"Yes, sir. There will be no unnecessary delay whole matter is controlled at Washington, where the contracts and all that sort of thing are made, I have no discretion really, and must go shead and execute the business as I had it, as it is governed by the arrangements made at the other end of the line. That has been the trouble all through,—that the thing was mainaged from Washinton."

"When do you take hold."

do much besides looking a manufacture with the tariff and other interesting subjects in the Agricultural Decartment, so that I am as yet considerably in finorance as to matters here."

"Pretty large bond you are required to give,

"Yes; \$20,000, which is simply absure, in view of the amount of responsibility involved. But there are some curious things in the requirements of the Department, of which this is one." In conclusion, the General invited the reporter to call and see him often, and the reporter confidently assured him that it was altogether probable that he and other members of the craft would take more or less frequent occasion to do so in a professional way.

LAKE BREEZES.

ing in its efforts to ameliorate the condition suffering infants and tired, overheated, auxio

mothers. There are few charities so simple and

THE FLOATING-HOSPITAB ASSOCIATION gave the first trip of the season yesterday, and there were hundreds of thankful hearts before nightfall to praise this mible charitable undertak-

The St. Elmo restaurant suspended ye ator Ferry left the Palmer House for Prof. Newcomb, of Washingt nest at the Palmer House last night. He is on s way to join Edison and his party.

At a meeting of Company B, First Illinois tate Cavalry, held last evening, Charles H. Law-nice was unanimously elected Second Lieutenaut. The Rev. Dr. J. Chamberlain, for nineteer s a missionary at Madras, India, is stopping, this family, at the Tremont House for a day or

The Democratic County Central Committee met at the Sherman House club-room last evening, to canvass the votes cast for a Precinct

Emma Madden, 2 months of age, died at oon yesterday at No. 363 Third avenue. The John Barnes, 11 years of age, residing at

No. 1 Nixon street, while bathing in the lake at the foot of North avenue, was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. H. D. Flavin was yesterday awarded the contract for making the new race-course at Central Park, and he will commence operations to-day. He says that it will be the finest course in the West when commented.

The remains of Stone's circus were sold resterday. The horses and costumes brought out prices, the total amount of the sale being mont 26,000. The purchasers were Adam Foreaugh and other circus men.

Henry Schroeder, a young German 25 ears of age a shoemaker, living at Arlington leights, was found hanging by the neck in Tage's lail. He had been in the employ of G. G. Filte sa shoemaker. No cause is known for the suite. Schroeder was a single man, and of a happy, meerful temperament.

The Hon. J. E. McDonald, Mr. A. W. Hendricks, Gen. T. A. Morris, and Mr. Milton dorris, of Indianapolis; Mr. George T. Bliss, of New York; and Messra. C. W. Snort, M. E. Ingalls, and George Hoadley, of Chicinnati, took preakfast yestermy at the Grand Pacific, and left or Denver on one of the early trains.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher put in at the Grand Pacific yesterday, on their way to San Francisco, whither they will depart this morning. Mr. Beecher is on his famous adifornia lecturing tour, of which considerable has been said in the newspapers of late in connection with the almost fabulous sum he is to realize

The members of the Board of Trade ves The members of the board of frace yearday adoptes the following, yeas-518, nays 171:
Resolved, That from and including July 18, to
d including Aug. 31, the business session of the
ard of Trade from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock be susnded for this year only; and during the above
ie the provisions of Rule 19, in respect to irular trading, shall not be held to apply to any
des made between 9:30 s. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Police-Captain Simon O'Donnell was yeserday the recipient of a magnificent buggy and a
'40 norse, the zift of his many friends and adnirers, which of course does not include peric of doubted reputability. The presentaion was a quiet, unostentations affair,
here was no blowing of trumpets,
or any attempt to transform the affair into an alertisement for popularity. Capt. O'Donnell has
effused in two instances any such presentation, and
as only compelled to accept in this instance betime it was clearly shown that it was prompted
and paid for by only such as would not be continuusly turning towards him for favors.

The Coroner and his Deputy yesterday held the following inquests: Thomas Corlett, 10 years of age, at No. 18 Jayne street, drowned while bathing in the river at the foot of Black-hawk street; Wenzel Schimak, who committed suicide by shooting, at No. 679 Allport avenue. J. Mriton Walsh, at No. 792 West Madison street, drowned in a stone-quarry pool. And upon the following who died from the effects of the sun and heat: Madeline Scholltz, No. 685 Allport avenue; Edward Monahan, in the Town of Lake; Joseph Vockaski, at the County Hospital; August Stoltz, No. 454 State street; Patrick Calahan, No. 85 Carroll avenue; Christian Kurtz, 600 Elston avenue; Coarles Feltz, No. 186 Clybourn avenue; Jeremian Lynch, No. 85 Wesson street; Margaret Limb, No. 26 St. Clairs street. Deputy Coroner Korn field four additional inquests.

A couple of infantile lake-bathers played a cool and clever trick upon four of the South Division police hast Tuesday evening, by which one of the officers nearly lost his life. The boys were diving off the new breakwater at the foot of Twenof the officers nearly lost his life. The boys were diving off the new breakwater at the foot of Twenty-second street, when they were discovered by an officer, who gave chase. His whistle brought three more policement to his assistance, and after estationing the reinforcements so as to surround his intended captives he climbed out on the breakwater after them. The boys retreated as he advanced, which was slowly, he not daring to trost himself upon the piles, and the pursuit was continued that they reached the opening opposite the station where the boats go out. Here the toys jumped into the water and swam across, and when the surprised officer reached the opening he was gisted with loud cheers and laughter from the crowd which had collected on the platform. The youngsters, who were now fully dressed, walked along for about 100 feet, and then jumped in again and landed on the old breakwater, but, the other police bearing down upon them, one swam back, while the other, more daring, stood his ground and said he "didn't care a darn if he did get causth." Meanwhile, the man out on the new breakwater, finding his progress interrupted, began to stumble back over the rocks, but just as the police ashore were closing in on the miscreants a loud splash was heard. The officer had failen in himself, and his companions hastened to extract him from his involuntary bath. The coast was now cleared, and the boys swam ashore and made for home amid the appliance of the crowd.

inhore and made for home smild the spplanse of he crowd.

THE GREENBACKERS.

A special meeting of the State Central Committee of the National Greenback Labor party was held yesterday at the Tremout House, James Springer in the chair. Sixteen Congressional Districts were represented.

The Chair announced the resignation of Dr. S. M. Slade, of the Fourth District, on account of liness. W. D. Ringtand, of the Woodstock New Era, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

C. M. Kingsky, nominee for the Clerkship of the Second Appellate Court District, tendered his resignation, consequent upon removal from the State. Charles W. Fugate, of Fresport, was selected to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Col. B. S. Heath, of the Thirteenth District, sent in his resignation, having moved out of the district. S. M. Thorp, of Wapello, DeWitt County, was appointed to till the gap.

It having been announced informally that T. W. S. Edd, candidate for the Supreme Court Clerkship of the Springfield District, had withdrawn from the ticket, owing to his arduous duties as editor of the Springfield Monitor, a committee of three was appointed to investigate, with power to act.

Col. A. J. Grover, of Cook, and C. S. Griffin, of

three was appointed to investigate, with power to act.

Col. A. J. Grover, of Cook, and C. S. Griffin, of LaSaile, tendered their resignations as members of the Executive Committee, and the Committee was discharged. The two gentlemen were then put on the State Central Committee at large.

On motion, a Campaign Committee of five, to consist of the Chairman and Secretary of the Central Committee and three others to be appointed by the Chair, was ordered.

Col. Jesse Harper addressed the Committee, and said that 390 newspapers in the United States supported the Greenback theory, and that others were preparing to come over. By thorough orranization, the Labor and Greenback parties could be so united as to carry this State, as well as others which he had visited.

The campaign will be opened Aug. 1. Massmeetings will be held in various parts of the State. The prominent members of the party will travel on the stump. Due announcements will hereafter be made.

nade.

Accords were read from the various Congressional Districts and pronounced encouraging.

Gen. Cary has been engaged to make twenty speeches. Adjourned, to meet subject to the call of the

Adjourned, to meet subject to the call of the Chair.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

and his wife arrived in the city jesterday and put up at the Grand Pacific. He du not register his name. It was not because he was ashamed of it, for he afterward gave a Thensuk reporter his subograph. He went out to walk in the great city in the coul of the day, leaving word that all flies and reporters should be kept out of his room. After supper he thought he would see Chicago by galight, and sannatered down into the rotunda. He approached the office cautiously, and, no doubt, was just about repeating his order to the clerk, when he was surprised and canbured by two reporters. He talked pleasantly to his persecutors, of the diabolical weather, the symptoms of sunstroke, the hay-fever, and other topics of similar interest. Regarding the hay-fever, Mr. Beecher is of opinion that the disease is purely a nervons affection, and he furthermore pleasantly stated that it had been settled that none were attacked by the complaint but men and women of brains. He has been in the habit of spending his vacations in the White Mountains, and there, he says, can be found very few people who are not affected in this manner. But it is scarcely perceptible in that elevated and bure region. There the traveler will meet elderly men and women and young ladies and gentlemen from the finest society in the States. They length, talk, daoce, and amuse themselves in every conceivable way, and

called upon to do so. His wife will accompany him.

BOTEL ARRIVALS.

Shermin House-Edward A. Fish, New Orieans; the Hon. C. W. P. Whitford, Beloit, H. W. Lawton, U. S. A.: the Hon. W. L. Gross, Springheld, J. H. Trigono, J. W. L. Gross, Springheld, J. H. Trigono, J. W. L. Gross, Springheld, J. H. Trigono, J. W. L. Gross, Collect, H. W. Lawton, U. S. W. L. Kirkwood, O. H. Wright, Belvidere, ... Grand Pacific-Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn; E. V. Preston, Hartford; Ira A. Ramsdell, San Francisco; the Hon. John A. McDowell, Washington; J. H. Chassafag, St. Louis; William E. King, Minneapolis; J. B. Pond, Boston; O. G. Hott, Louisville; J. C. Merrill, San Francisco; J. McGireggor Adams, London; Henry G. Hestor, Secretary of the Cotton Exchange, New Orieans; Senator A. H. Buck, New Orieans; H. B. Catlin, C. G. C. C. E. Wing, St. Louis; the Hon. C. New-comb, Washington; J. B. Raymond, Dakota; J. C. Latlin, C. E. Wing, St. Louis; the Hon. C. M. Packard and party, San Francisco; A. M. Carter, Pittsburg; M. F. Moore, Ellianott, N. J.; John B. Baird, Remington, Vt.; Gerome Bradley, Philadelphia; M. E. Beach, Stringfield, Mass; Charles Baker, St. Loui; George P. Olcut, Ransas City; the Rev. D. J. Chamberian and Tamilly, Madras, India; the Hon. C. M. M. Smith, Railroad Commissioner, from Lexington, II.

#### THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were \$2,500. The presence of fourteen dead horses in the streets was reported to the Department

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West Division, met in the afternoon, and decided to report adversely on the petition asking that the

approach to the viaduct be side of Eighteenth street. The firemen were paid yesterday, and it required \$25,000 in scrip to satisfy their claims for June. Mr. Ambler, of the Syndicate, certified to less than \$10,000, the bolders of the rest being able to get rid of the paper at par.

Among the building permits issued were the following: W. H. Feindt, three-story and basement stone-front store and dwelling, 20x80, State and Fourteenth streets, \$7.000; C. J. Huli, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 24x40, No. 10 Artesian avenue, \$2,000.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, \$1,195; Water Office, \$2,299; Comptroller, \$294. Total, \$3,780. He paid out \$34,000, of which \$15,000 was used to receem warrants of 1877, and \$15,000 was sent to New York to pay water-bond

Coupons.

Only three members of the Joint Committee on Finance and Printifig got together, and consequently nothing was done about the printing bids. The three, however, favored the withdrawal of the recommendation as to the Telegraph and the giving of the contract to the News, and this will probably be done.

Commissioner DeWolf returned from

It is said that Bensinger's petition has received no additional signatures for several days,
—the number being still at lifteen,—but his friends
yesterday were hopeful of his confirmation, since yesterday were hopeful of his confirmation, since they had assurances that several Aldermen would vote for him, though they would not sign his paper. The prediction is made that, if he is confirmed, Hickey will be also, there having been some trading as alleged. If Bensinger's name was to be acted on first, trading might avail, but as his name is not now before the Council, and will not be until Monday night, it is not seen how swapping is to do him any good. Perhaps the delay on the part of the Committee on Police to report on Seavey is part of the scheme. Rumor says so, but

be until Monday night, it is not seen how swapping is to do him any good. Perhaps the delay on the part of the Committee on Police to report on Searcy is part of the scheme. Rumor says so, but it is impossible to get at the truth of the matter. THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

Who will be Superintendent of Police is still an open question. Not more than haif-a-dozen of the Aldermen have made up their minds; the others are waiting for something to turn up. The impression is strong that Seavey will not be confirmed, even if his name gets before the Council, which is now said to be undertain. The Committee on Police purposely avoided passing on him Wednesday, but another meeting has been called for Saturday afternoon. Ald, Lawler is more continced than ever that man, saying that he now has eighteen votes. But Lawler will not give names. Hickey himself, as was stated yesterday, has given up hope, but his friends are still sanguine of success. As far as can be ascertained, aside from Lawler's statement, his strength is the same as it was Saturday—sixteen votes. Washburn is regarded as out of the race, some of his best friends saying that he has been dropped. If nineteen votes are not sectived for flickey by Saturday, the Committee only olice will report favorably on Seavey, and his friends will do their best to have him confirmed Monday night. The Mayor urday, the Committee on Police will report favorably on Seavey, and his friends will do their best to have him confirmed Monday night. The Mayor repeated yesterday what he has heretofore said regarding him—that he considered him an excellent officer and well qualified for the position. The effort to find something in Seavey's record to be used against him has so far proved unsuccessful. There are one or two stories affort, but there seems to be no truth in them. If his record is clear, his chances of confunction, will be imthere seems to be no truth in them. If his record is clear his chances of confirmation will be improved, since at least six Aldermen have said they would vote for him if nothing dishonest or dishonorable can be laid at his feet. On the whole, "mixed" well expresses the situation, and from the apparent indifference of Aldermen to reach a conclusion it is prebable that the majority will go into the Council uncertain as to their vote, and will be governed by the impulse of the moment.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Thomas Holland, insolvent, failed to put in an appearance yesterday, and his bond was orfeited in the County Court. The County Treasurer announced vester

day that to-day he would pay all orders of date of Dec. 18 and prior dates, on presentation. Recorder Brockway paid \$2,933 into the County Treasury yesterday, the same being the surplus earnings of his office for the past six

In the County Court yesterday, Roscoe C. Barnes commenced suit against the Chicago Ball Club to recover \$1,000. The amount, it is said, is claimed as unpaid salary.

In special assessment rolls Nos. 1,338 to 1,371, inclusive, City of Chicago. F. A. Brazz.

1,371, inclusive, City of Chicago, F. A. Bragg Hermann Benze, and E. A. Cummings were ap-pointed Commissioners to make the assessment. pointed Commissioners to make the assessment.

Commissioner Cleary promises to come to
the front Monday on the "pass" business, and to
make it uncomfortably warm for certain members
of the Committee on Public Charities. If he suceeds in exposing the abuses practiced in that direction he will do a great public service. The
Committee has been practically run by Lenzen and
Meyer, and, if Cleary has studied his case as he
says he has, he ought to have no trouble in making
a damaging showing.

It now turns out that after all the threats of Deguty Sheriff Bartels about brinzing suits to vindicate his reputation that all he has done is to sue a lone saloon-keeper, and this for appearance sake. In the meantime, however, those he threatened with suit have been preparing themselves to prove their assertions, and they now claim that he dare not sue them. They furthermore say that they have gotten all their proofs and are arranging them to be laid before Sheriff Kern. Bartels may get the worst of it after all.

them to be laid before Sheriff Kern. Bartels may get the worst of it after all.

The Committee on Equalization of the County Board has agreed to meet to hear complaints Tuesday and every day thereafter until the work of equalizing is finished. This agrees ment, of course, depends for its fulfillment on all the Assessor's books being in by that time. The meetings, in accordance with a resolution of the Board, will be private; but whether they commence Tuesday or not complaints in writing are now in order, or the members of the Committee can be seen individually, without any further cost than the beer, at Lenzen's at any time.

It transpires that there was some from each

than the beer, at Lenzen's at any time.

It transpires that there was some fun as well as politics at the Commissioners' bienic Wednesday. Mulloy is always boasting of the ability of his legs, and of his feetness of foot, and at the pienic he was more boastful than ever. He wanted to run a race of 100 yards with some one, and singled out Warden McLaughlin. of the Hospital, as his man. The Warden would not agree to run that distance, but, to easify the Commissioner, proposed to run him fifty yards, with Tom Foley on his back, against his 100 yards. Mulloy accepted, and, arranging the preliminaries, off they went. Mulloy was left very badly, both in time and dustance, and the next run he proposes to make will be for re-election. In this case he will find that the people will take the other fellow on their backs and the result will not be far different.

Carey, the murderer of Hegwein, came.

jail into a small-sized purgatory. If they get at the two, short work would be made of

### THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday ere \$21, 388, of which spirits produced \$13,878. The authorities captured five Orange regalias that were being smuggled through the mails. They were intended for Orangemen in Iowa. The case of Allstrop & Studness, who were charged with neglect to properly fill out "Form 52," was carried over to the District Court, the defendants giving bail in \$1 000 each.

Mrs. O. H. Willard, recently appointed a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, is devoting her attention to looking up the unpaid taxes on successions to real and personal property.

Revenue-Agent Meyer has been transferred to Omaha. He is now in Washington attending a conference of Agents with Commissioner Raum. Major McLear, who has been his assistant here, will succeed him. Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert yesterday re-

#### CRIMINAL.

P. H. Tansey brought suit against M. J. Cahill, publisher of the Pilot, for libel, but the

Four large brass faucets, worth about \$18 each, await an owner at the West Madison Street Station. They were found with Joseph Burke and William Atkins while trying to pawn them on West The Kanter-Casey row has been amicably

settled, and no blood has been spilled. There were three cases set for trial before Justice Robinson, but the beligerent parties entered the contribution arm-in-arm yesterday and agreed to At the instance of Mary Schimpl, Justice Pollak vesterday issued two warrants for the arrest of one Pelter Barber, whom Mary accused of hav-ing sold certain lands in a fraudalent manner, and of having played the confidence-game upon her.

Harris Burnstein got \$300 from his mother-in-law, who consented to buy for him a West Washington street saloon. He sold the biace and fixtures to Isaac Weiss, and the old lady, fail-

Sol M. Bragg accused Samuel Roberts of perjury before Justice Haines yesterday, but Samuel was afflicted with cholera morbus and didn't turn up, so the case was postponed until the 30th. The charge of perjury consists of a sworn statement made by Samuel in the County Coart that he had caught Sol and a negro woman occupying the same bed together. Clarence Holster, the Assistant Postmaster portly gentleman (present weight 265 pounds), with fair hair, eyes out of which look good-humor and undisgnised affability, and a courteous and genial bearing. He was apparently aware of the habit among Chicago newspaper men to interview all public men who come to the city, and accordingly he expressed no surprise at this his first attack since his arrival. With thorough good nature he remarked, when the reporter intimated toat a talk would be agreeable. "Go ahead, I'm ready. I'm willing to talk to you gentlemen at any time on public matters, but when it comes to personal and individual matters, then I shall do pretty much as I choose."

"What are your plans, General, in connection with the Custom-House?"

"I have none."

"Shay on will push the completion of the building, will you not?"

"Oh, by all means, as fast as is consistent with the appropriations. You know, of course, how it stands. Mr. Brentano succeeded in obtaining an extra \$100,000, but the present appropriation, with what remains on hand now, will not be sufficient to more than get the roof and cornices on, the windows in, and finish up the tron-work generally. It will require, as I taink, fully \$1,000,000 more to complete the building and make it ready for occupancy."

"As fast as the appropriation allows you so to at Michigan City, who was arrested on a charge of robbing the mails, was yesterday committed to jail at La Porte, Ind., in default of \$2,000 bail. His

Henry Davis put in an appearance at Justice Scally's court yesterday on a change of venue from Morrison. He was accused by Officers Johnson and Cotey of attempting to pry up a back window of Wainam Dodge's liquor store, on West Washington street. They caugat him in the act. He had upon his person at the time of his arrest a jimmy and a bottle of caloroform, which he said the doctor had ordered for a headache. He was held to the Criminal Court in bail of \$500.

The bunko man was abroad in the city The bunks man was abroad in the city until Detectives Steele, Ryan, and Osterman yesterday ran in Maj. J. C. Howard and S. B. Wells, two well-known and old-time operators. They are charged with having swindled F. F. Hopkins, of Ludington, Mich., out of \$190 cash, by throwing three cards for him in a saloon at No. 189 Michigan avenue. This is said to be the first squeal of the kind in the South Division for some months. Both prisoners belong in the West Division.

Wenzel Marchak, the Bohemian saloon-Wenzel Marchak, the Bohemian saloon-keeper who shot his wife last Sunday night, was traced from a saloon on Cottage Grove avenue Wednesday afternoon to Selpp's beweey at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, where he asked Mr. Selpp to go bail for him should be determine to give himself up. He was traced thence to the Town of Lake, and was captured at the corner of Thirty-ninth and State streets by two Constables. Justice Fleming held him in \$3,000 bail for ten days. His wife is at the County ilospital, and is improving. It is thought that she will not appear against him.

can min for that purpose, deliberately packed up-learly all of the dead woman's wardrobe, —a slik-tress, a shawi, and other articles of wearing ap-baral,—and took them off with him. He even look a ring from the finger of the corpse. He was urcested. It was called larceny, and Allen was red to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000.

held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000.

Arrests: Emma Johnson, larceny of clothing from Wyman's restaurant, No. 140 Canal street; William Kelley and Bernard Murphy, threats to Rill M. Heitdelmeyer; Fred Schmidt, caught by Officer Quinlan stealing a bolt of orown cashnere from the store of L. Klein, corner of Fourteenth and Halsted streets; John Carroll and Robert lifekey, forcing an entrance to the Jewish Synagogue on Facilic avenue; James Klein, peddler, charged with the larceny of a package of mohair braid from Mullen, ide & Co., who have mistrusted him for stealing small articles for some time; George Brown, colored, charged with attempting to burglarize the residence No. 52 Eldrifuge court; Minnie Donaldson, 9 years of age, charged with assault and battery upon Amelia Grabbs.

Wednesday evening S. H. Marshall, a

with assault and battery upon Amelia Grabbs.

Wednesday evening S. H. Marshall, a workingman from Laketown Ind., sought assistance from Station-Keeper Jordan, of the Centralisis wife, Mary A. Marshall, had eloped from her home with J. H. Stewart, a section bose on the illimois Central Raincoad, leaving behind her five children, the eldest not yet 10 years of age. Yesterday Detective Heinzman found the guilty pair living in a single room at Riverdale, on the Calumet River, and doing their cooking on a heighbor's stove. In fact, they were surrounded with fitting examples of the vicissitudes of love. Both were arcested for adultery, and were locked up last night at the Armory. The affected husband is willing to forgive and forgetfor the sake of the children, but she will not listen to nim.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: William Connor, burglary of Gage Brothers' millinery-shop, to the 10th; James McGine, who was caught by Officer Donahue just as he was forcing his way out of the sation of Nelson Dunham, at No. 91 Clark street, after having burgiarized the place and helped himself to acoust \$1 in cash, \$600 to the 19th; Charles Howe and James Martin, burglary of three sets of pool balls from Holloway's saloon, at the corner of State and Lake streets, \$500 to the 10th; Bell Clark, vagrancy, \$100 fine; J. H. Hobson, larceny as bailee from A. H. Train, \$300 to the 19th. Justice Morrison held Thomas Carney in \$500 to the Criminal Court, he having been caught ourglarizing the butcher-shop of Anderson & Co., Nos. 3 and 4 in the market; John Carroll, breaking J. P. Brassey's leg with a brick, \$1,000 to the

#### SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. YESTERDAY WAS THE FIRST DAY of the Sunday-School Assembly at Lake Bluff, the

opening exercises the evening previous having con-sisted of an address of welcome by the President of the Lake Bluff Association, Mr. O. H. Horton. The day was a pleasant one, the oppressive heat of the preceding three days having been dissipated by a cool northerty breeze, which swept through the woods in a most refreshing manner. The crowd in woods in a most refreshing manner. The crowd in attendance was not a large one, hardly 500 people being present, but all the meetings were well attended, and everybody seemed interested in them. From 8:30 to 9:15 o'clock there was a children's temperance meeting, presided over by Miss Lucis E. Kimbail, who makes a specialty of juvenile temperance work, and at the same time a Sunday-School Teachers' Conference was in session, at which ball, who makes a specialty of juvenile temperance work, and at the same time a Sunday-School
Teachers' Conference was in session, at which
the subject, "How to Win and Hold Attention,"
was discussed. The normal class meeting was
announced for 11 o'clock, and it was expected
that it would be led by H. M. Paynter, Dr.
J. M. Gibson delivering an address on
"The Bible as a Whoie." Both these gentlemen
missed the train, however, and consequently the
meeting was turned into a general discussion by
the Superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Van Horn maxing a few remarks on "The Superintendent as a
Man," in which he held that all having charge of
Sunday-schools should not only be need of sterling
integrity and Christian worth, but also be 'n symbatty with calidren and their natures. The Rev.
Mr. Dickson, of Eigin, spoke briefly on "The
Superintendent as a Christian." Miss Kimball and
the Rev. Mr. Patten also spoke, the former treating of "The Superintendent as as Bible Reader,"
and Mr. Patten of "The Superintendent as a
Official." Dr. Garney and others also spoke.

THE APTERNOON MEETING
was held in the Tabernacle, President Horton in
the chair. After brayer by the Rev. Mr. Burns,
Dr. Gibson delivered his address on "The Bible as
a Whole." The word of God, he said, although it
contained several booke, should be regarded as one
book; and this fact should be borne in mind by
teachers. In studying for teaching, the deductive
method should be adopted. In order to fully uncerstand the New Testament, the Old should be
well studied. There were two parts in the
New Testament, — revelation of the Spirit,—the first
being set forth in Matthew, Mark, Luke, and
John, and the latter in the rest of the book. The
Old Testament might be divided in the same manner. The Pentateuch treated of things revealed, the

feeding of sea-sickness on the part of several of the passengers. Once lanaed, however, the effects of the slight drawback to the general enjoyment spaedily passed off.

The fitting up of the pier is pretty nearly completed, and the whole arrangement is one that tends to the comfort and enjoyment of all who take advantage of these breathing-trips. The pier extending out from the shore at the foot of North avenue, is about 39 feet long, and the one parallel to the shore about 290 feet in length. Over the latter has been erected an awning 24 by 130 feet, with an arrangement for reefing it in double-quick time in case of a storm. This awning gives an abundance of shade, and beneath it we mothers put their little ones to sleep on the core which the Association has furnished. An inequal approach has been built to the pier leading out from shore, thus establishing connection between the piers and the grassy slopes of Lincoln Park. A number of the mothers and babies yesterlay pent a goodly portion of the day in the pars, where the breaze was less rough than on the piers and where the grass plots were so inviting. The air out on the piers was rather bracing, for a lact, and was rather subject of a very favorable cantrast with the heated breath of the recent service. For the sustenance of the mothers and little ones the Association had provided crackers, lee-cold malk, as pure lee-water, which had been given it by its patrons, and which were dispensed to all free of cost. Barring the slight sea-sickness, the day proved an oasis in the lives of many of the poor QUITE, QUITE MAD.

MISS AMANDA HALDEWORTH formed a romantic attachment last year, and, when the young man turned his attention to another ago her sister, with whom Amada was living, first, noticed that her mind was disordered. She was violently gay and meiancholy by turns. Sometimes she would sit for hours and weep, and then starting up would dance all over the house from celiar to attic. Once she tried to out an end to her life by taking chicarform, but was presented. Here celiar to attic. Once she tried to put an end to her life by taking chloroform; but was prevented. Her talk grew more and more incoherent. She lancied every day that it was her bridal day, and she insisted on going to courch in a white dress trimmed with orange-blessoms, and getting married, and then taking the train for New York. Dr. Danforth and her sisters, Mrs. Thornton and Mrs. Dall testried that she was insane, and the jury so found her. The unfortunste young lady appeared in court in a tasteful costume, and impressed the ben-blers by her beauty.

Mrs. Florence S. Barnes came from the Batavia Asylum into the County Court to prove her qualifications for free lodgings in the Cook County Insane Asylum. She was only 26 years old, and it was said that her husband is a farmer in Arkansas, and that she had wancered away up here in a demented state, trying with a constant and feverion eagerness to get employment, inder the belief that she

rest of the book being merely mayired assertions.

The speaker then dwelt at length on his subject, much of his talk heng of interest only to those engaged in Sanday-school work. The Bible was not a book of theology, nor yet of religion; but a book of salvation. Man's work was of no account until finished, but that of God was complete at all the different stages of its existence, although there was always development in progress.

In regard to the study of prophecy, it was necessary to be familiar with its nature. There was a very common mistake in regard to prophecy. Its relation to contingent events was a very important one. The idea of a prophet, as defined in fixedus, was simply to be a mouthplece. Prophecy meant speaking in place of, instead of speaking beforehand. A prophet of the Lord was simply one who acted as God's monthplece. Moses was the greatest prophet of the Old Testament, but scarcely any of his teachings related to contingent events; they referred only to God's truth. In the giving of prophecy God did not intend't to prove the truth of his religion by it, of use it as evidence for unbelievers, but simply to comfort his people. The testimony of Jesus was the spirit of prophecy, and the matter must be looked at in this light. People who insisted on literal interpretations would surely be missed. Prophecy should be studied as a whole, beginning at Genesia and proceeding to Belvelation. The opinion of persons who followed the wong order in this matter was of very little value, as the prophecies in the latter part of the Bible were largely dependent upon those lathe earlier chapters.

At the conclusion of Dr. Globon's remarks the Rev. J. G. Merrill, of Davenport, Is., stoke on "Better Things for Us." Although the times were hard, and everything looked grouny, the speaker though that the advance of religion, which was sure and manifest, was righting the things that were wrong, and that a gradual improvement in all the affairs of its was certain. When Mr. Merrill had concluded, the audience was dismi

the eccentricities of her ansoans. From being kind and indulgent, he had grown morose and savage and so noisy as to trouble the neighbors. She shad her daughter had taken turns night on and sight off in watching him, not daring to leave him alone. Roat listened to her testimony with a contemptaous smile, and several times took pains to inform the Court that he was not quite so ignorant as he was taken to be. Wretchedly claddity, and unsnaved, he looked as well as act dike a lunatic, and the jury did not hesitate to adjudge him an insane pauper.

Very different in appearance was the next person brought forward. He was a tall, well-dressed young man, with an intelligent face and a quiet demeanor. He was formerly a grain-buyer at Clinton, Ill., where his mother now resides. A few weeks ago he became insane for no apparent cause, and his brother-in-law wished him to be confined until his recovery. The young man, John L. Lewis, listened to the evidence, but said not a word, and suffered himself to be led away in the most docile manner after the jury had declared him insane.

most docile manner after the jury had declared him insane.
Julia A. Grauer, of No. 160 North Green street, was a victim to religious enthusiasm. During the last three weeks she has done little except bemoan her sins. She came into court with her hair doating wildly down her back, supported in walking by her father and mother. During the examination she sucked her thumbe like a baby and gazed with vacant wonder at the people about her.

CAROLINE ROSENSTROEM.

with the doxology.

IN THE EVENING
there was a large meeting at the Tabernacle, addressed by Dr. William H. Blackburn, who spok on "Bible Biography." The address by the Rev M. M. Parkhurst, which was to have been delivered last evening, was postponed until some futured as follows: CAROLINE ROSENSTROEM, a Swedish woman, was brought over from the jail to be tried for insanity. Nobody knew her, or where sue lived, or whether she had any relations, or how she happened to have goie to the jail. She was a kind of waif, a piece of forgotten humanity. She herself either did not know anything about her own history or else she was unwilling to tell, and the case was continued in order that something more might be learned regarding her.

willing to tell, and the case was constitute acorder that something more might be learned regarding her.

Years ago there lived a pretty German maiden in one of the villages of the Raine. Like many another young woman she had a lover, and the sky of her future was lit up with the rosy glow of hope. But there came the terrible Franco-Prussian war, and the young couple parted with tears and gloomy forebodings. The tender-hearted Barbara was so overoorne by grief that she fell sick, and for a time her reason departed. When the war was over the lover returned, but he had lost his affection for the village maiden. The wedding never came off. In order to relieve her mind and give her a change of scene, it was arranged that the girl should join her sister and mother, who had already emigrated to the New World, and were pleasantly settled near Chicago. She crossed the wide ocean, but her thoughts still clung to the past. She tried by hard, grinding toil to forget the romance of youth, but in vain. The years dragged along, and the lines of care and grief streaked her pretty face, and made her a premuturely arged woman. Lately she has had a return of the old attack, and her mind has left her. Baroara came into cours with eyes staring wide and her arms rigidly extended, a plitable spectacle. She stirred not a muscle nor spoke a world during the orief examination, and at its end wis lifted

THE FIREMEN.

PREPARING FOR THE TOURNAMENT.

A meeting of the Executive and Transportation
Committees of the Firemen's Tournament was held yesterday afternoon in Room 2 Honore Block. There were present ex-Mayor H. D. Colvin, Gen Joseph Stockton, Fire-Marshal Matt Benner, Mai-colm McDonald, Harry Lawrence, D. J. Lyon, John Jaynes, H. G. Pulling, George C. Clarke. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Stockton, and Mr. McDonald was chosen to preside. As there was not a working majority present, the meeting was devoted to the hearing of suggestions. Mar-shal Benner stated that President Hayes had in-formed him of his intention to be present at the "Yes, sir. There will be no unnecessary delay whatever. Of course, inasmuch as the whole matter is controlled at Washington, where the contracts and all that sort of thing are made, I have no discretion really, and must go ahead and execute the business as I and it, as it is governed by the arrangements made at the other end of the line. That has been the trouble all through, that the thing was managed from Washinton."

"When do you take hold?"

"As soon as I can get my bond ready and have it accepted."

"As soon as I can get my bond ready and have it accepted."

"And when will that retailing yet?"

"And when will that probably her?"

"Oh, no. I've had no time as yet. I just came in this morning, and have not got tairly to work yet. When I get the bond in shape, however, and get it approved. I shall take hold immediately. Up to the time I left Washington I had no opportunity to do much benifes looking up matters in counsetion with the tarm of the contral provided public business did not prevent with the states. The Governors of nearly all the States were also expected. The colvin. Of the Transportation Committee, reported that the railine of the managed from Mashington I had no opportunity to the time I left Washington I had no opportunity to do much benifes looking up matters in counselion. transportation could be obtained. Mr. Lawrence explained that persons could reach the grounds by carriages, the West Side cars, and by four trains a day on the Northwestern Road, and added that the Burlington people would in all probability run a track to the grounds. They had, in fact, intimated track to the grounds. They had, in fact, intimated such a purpose to him, and had apromised to visit the grounds in his company in a few days. Owing to the unsettled condition of this question as to where the tournament should be held, Gen. Stocation moved to postpone its settlement until another meeting. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Lawrence stated that he would take the Burlington people to the grounds in a day or two, to the end that something definite might be arrived at.

Mr. Benner referred to the list of prises, and was quite hopeful that, with the very considerable amount of subscriptions colained by the Finance Commistee as a guarantee fund, and the probably large amount of gate-money to be received, the tournament would be a brilliant success, financially as well as otherwise. After some further informal talk, an adjournment was had until Tuesday afternoon, at the same hour and place, when it is hoped there will be a full attendance of the Executive, Reception, and Transportation Committees.

## HOW IT HAPPENED.

mothers. There are few charities so simple and yet so unquestionally discerving as this, and its work must effectually plead for its continued support. The Lady Washington left Madison street bridge yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, from the Ft. Wayne dock, having on board about seventy-five persons,—mothers, bebies, nurses, and two of the Association's officers, Dr. Rutter, the Secretary, and Dr. Mood's, temporary House Physician. The trip to the newly-fitted-up North avenue pier was not as smooth as such a passage usually is, the "Manitoos wave" clusing the lake to behave itself somewhat unseemly, and the consequent rocking, swaying motion of the boat inducing a feeling of sca-sickness on the part of several of the passengers. Once langed, however, the effects of the slivent drawoack to the general enjoyment speedily passed off. THE REASON POR THAT COSTUME. THE REASON FOR THAT COSTUME.

The following appeared in the advertising columns of the Dally News of Monday:

NOTICE—IF THE GENTLEMAN AND MINION NOTICE—IF THE GENTLEMAN AND MINION OF the moon who, having beculiar idiosyncrasies as to the laws of mine and thine, waiked into a bedroom as 220 West Washington-st. his morning acts o clock, and "conveyed" the cutire wardrooe of Frank I, Jervis, together with his total stock of flutly lure, which was in his only bank, viz. his banks pockets, which was in his only bank, viz. his banks pockets, and isvortee old pipe, hone of which are of any vanies at "mine uncle," he would at least show that he is not entirely uneducated from the fact that he could read this announcement.

The above will explain to Mr. Jervis' lady uppulse.

at 'mine uncie.' he would at least show that he is not enterly mine uncie. The would at least show that he is not enterly mine uncie. The would read this amount enterly mine the fact that he could read this amount enterly mine the fact that he could read this amount enterly mine the fact that he could read this amount enterly mine the fact was for two days. It will also account to Mr. Jervis' other down-town friends for the extraordinary gar's he appeared in when he did come down. Of course it was put down to the score of an artist's eccentricity, but this was not so. The fact was Mr. Jervis sent messengers all over the block in which he lives, and they returned one with a boot, another with a sipper, a third with a linen duster, a fourth with a pair of sky-blue pants, and so on until a kind of a wardrobe was put together for the dismantied genius. Joseph's coat of many colors was nothing to it. Then he borrowed a clay pipe and was happy for a day,—just one day. He staid down-town till 2 o'clock vesterday morning, and then went home to wait for the thief to return. He could easily have identified him, for on the morning of the robbery he saw and "spotted" the rogue as he went out at the door smiling a bland smile with the bundle on his arm. About daylight yesterday morning Mir. Jervis, hearing some noise downstairs, calmly rose and looked out at the window. There he beheld the sidf-same robber stepping deliberately out of the bisement window with a oundle of female appared in his arms. The "minion" smiled again, as if to assure the writer of the advertisement that he had perused it, and walked off. This second haul consisted of all the wearing apparel of the hired girl, the bot spell was just passing away, Jervis now says his patience is exhausted, and that as soon as the Mayor makes up his mind upon a new Superintendent he will look after that ther.

THE CANAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Lockront, Ill., July 18.—There have appeared in the Chicago Times of the 16th, and your issue of the 17th, certain articles well calculated to mislead the public mind in regard to the management of the Illinois & Michigan Canal in its effe

the Chicago River.

Now, as Superintendent of the canal, I am interested in all questions that pertain to its management, and ought to know the condition of its locks ment, and ought to know the condition of its locks and gates, and as the articles in question are intenced to lead the people to believe that the condition of the Chicago River has been made damnable to the clitzens of Chicago by the mismanagement of the canal in the closing of some unknown lock-gates, and as this is not the first time these charges or insinations have been made through the public print by certain ambitions persons who either do not know, or clee are cuiscruptions in what they say or do. I will state for the benefit of all concerned that no lock-gate, or any other gate at Lockport, or on the Summit level, of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which interfers with the regular flow of the water, has been closed at any time, either summer or winter, within the last three years, and that during that time the lake has ranged from three to five feet above low-water mark, and the fall from Bridgeport to Lockport has open at all times from four to five feet, making the discharge of water from the Chicago River, the Chi

has been discharged out of the canal at Lockport more sewerage matter than there has been during any two whole years since the season of '71,—the season the deep cut was opened.—which is the result of having the Ogden and Wentworth ditch dammed up, as it has been since last fall, and for which the Chicago River has been in a better condition, and was growing better every day up to two weeks ago, when Cook County and the benefit of those heavy rains which caused the water to flush out the North Branch, as well as the sewers of the city, and caused the main and South Branches of the river to become very offensive; and but for this overflow, those who fly to the public print and prefer charges against somebody, and talk about look-gates being opened or closed,—it matters not which,—would doubtless never have known that the river has been improving every day during the season up to that time, so be that they relieve themselves of the burden that inspires them. I wish to repeat, that the fact may not be lost sight of, that no gate of any kind has been closed on the Summit level of the canal either at Lockport or elsewhere during this season, nor curing the last three years; and that there has been a full and free flow of from 40,000 to 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute from the canal at Lockport into the Desplaines River during the swhole time, and all statements to the contrary, from whatever source, are false and without the shadow of truth. Respectfully yours, William Thomas, General Superintendent.

BRIDGET REPLIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 18.-I hope you will be kind tracted by the name or a Mrs. Jame Grey Swisshelm, who, I must say, has made an idiot of herself by putting such a piece in a paper as I have seen in Friday's paper, July 12, concerning herself and her servant Bridget, and the kitchen tools, etc. Now I dare say if this was looked at in the right light, Bridget was entitled to the kitchen tools. It may be the only way which she had to redeem her money, which is, I am sorry, an everyday occurrence of late in Chicago—poor gris put to such trouble about their wages. When a poor girl has to work from haif past 5 in the morning until 9 in the evening. Mrs. Jame Grey, and a great many like her, will take the last dollar in the house to Field & Leiter's, or any other store. Before she goes she spends one hour painting herself, another hour putting on her faise puffs and waves. When she gets back she has her appetite for her divide of 15 cents' worth of round steak. Ferhaps between 6 or 07, poor Bridget can work hard all day and take a long look at she bones on the dish. And in the morning. "Bridget, I want you to make three parts of that egg for the coffee." This is the kind of game that is carried on by the women of Chicago. If it cost 50 cents to move the kitchen tools, it ought to cost 50 cents more to move all the bugs that were in the old bedistead that Bridget was put sleeping in. No tongue that ever crossed the ocean ever made use of such English as was in your paper. T. O. M. nelm, who, I must say, has made an idiot of her

#### TROUBLED BY DOGS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, July 15.—My neighbor has four worth less dogs. He says if he had to pay taxes on them he would send them in the country. Will you have the kindness to assist me (and many others) by telling how to get rid of the dogs? I am willing to devote part of my time to assist my neighbor to either send his dogs in the country or pay the tax. How much is the tax on dogs? Who is the official I could kindly assist to collect?

There is no dog tax. To get rid of these dogs elther poison them, tell a policeman that one of them is mad and has bitten the others, or buy them of your neighbor, and then work your sweet will with them.

REPUDIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 17.—My attention has been called

to an article in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, in which it is stated that one S. Ford, who claims to be a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. charges Mr. M. C. Hickey with being an "informer," and in the pay of the British Minister,
etc. In justice to Mr. Hickey I desire to say that
I do not call to mind any man of that name in the
Order, and certainly the Order does not entertain
any such opinion of Mr. Hickey. Respectfully,
George D. Plant,
State Delegate A. O. H., Illinois.

YELLOW FEVER. Three Deaths out of Six Cases in the F lyn Navy-Yard. NEW YORK, July 18.—Yellow fever has broken out at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. So far thre deaths have occurred: Dr. H. Wyckoff, As sistant Surgeon, admitted to the Naval Hos pital on the 13th, died on the 17th; J. Hanford nurse, admitted on the 13th, died the following day; and Corporal C. Hind, admitted on the 15th, died last night. The following are in the hospital ill of the disease: M. Flynn, a merchast, admitted on the 19th; G. F. Olney, O. S., admitted on the 12th; and McConnell, lands man, admitted on the 15th. The men who died have been buried in the Naval Cemetery, adjoining the hospital. Of the others, Oiney is able to be on his feet, and is likely to recover, though he and his likely to recover, though he and his comrades are reported to have had black vomit. All six men were stationed on the receiving ship Vermont, which is at anchor off Cobb dock. The authorities hope to be able to stay the spread of the dreaded disease, and measures looking to that end were taken to-day at the special meeting of the Board of Health. The Sanitary Superintendents state that this disease has evidently been generated by dredging about the bow of the Vermont, causing noxious vapors to arise from the sewage lodged in Wallabout Bay. That in addition, ballast from Cuba and other foreign borts has been used as filling at Cobb dock, and that the hospital itself is frained directly upon the Wallabout flats, having no sewer connection. The labout flats, having no sewer connection. Vermont is being thoroughly fumigated.

## FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Rehearing
Accorded Him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Wast Point, July 18.—After reading th

ninutes of the last meeting, and filing some documents previously overlooked, Capt. Judon, formerly Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. King, was recalled, and testified to that paign. Hazard Stevens, a lawyer, of Boston, M. jor and Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division of the Ninth Corps in 1883, was called by the Judge Advocate, and testified was called by the Judge Advocate, and testified as to the movements of his division on the 29th and 30th. He described the fighting on both days in which the division was engaged. On the first day the fighting was confined to the north of Groveton (as Porter's witnesses have all sworn), and no large bodies of troops were engaged. John F. Slater, a lawyer, of Washington, was called, and testified that in August, 1862, he was a private in the Thirtieth New York Regiment. His evidence was in regard to the position of Porter's skirmish-ine during the 23th, which has previously appeared by the testimony of two officers of his regiment. He heard no sustained firing that day. He described the fight of the 30th, which accorded with the evidence of Porter's witnesses.

## THE BATAVIA SCANDAL

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Madison, Wis., July 18.—Andrew E. Ellmore, one of the Board of Charities and Reform, was here to-day, and was not at all mealy-m acout expressing his condemnation of the white-washing given by the Board to affairs at the Delevan Deaf and Dumb Institute. He says he was purposely absent from the session of the Board, one reason being the absence in Europe of Prof. C. H. Haskins, another member of the of Prof. C. H. Haskins, another member of the Board, and another reason being that he would have nothing to do with the investigation. He didn't consider that the State Board of Charities had any business to interfere with the expressed duties of the local Board, which Board should have taken the matter in hand as soon as the first breath of suspicion was raised against the officers, and cleaned out the whole outfit. He urges that the only course Smith has now left is to discharge Demotte, and also the local Board.

In the advertising columns will be found a letter from J. M. Stoddart & Co., giving some information concerning their American Reprint of the Encyclopedus Britannica as contrasted with another edition which their former agent is putting upon the market. It should be read by all intending supplies of encyclopedias. rchasers of encyclopædias.

HONEST WORKMANSHIP.
Watch-repairs will be done with such extreme sleety and care as to make it a special object for nicety and care as to make it a special object for any one appreciating good service, honestly per-formed at a fair price, to leave any good watch that needs the attention of a skillful watchmaker with Hamilton, Shourds & Co., 68 State street, corner

Menoman's Pentonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the ex-tracts of beef, out contains blood-making, force-

MARRIAGES of the order a steer, Mrs. E. T. Van Valkenb the Rev. Cilkton Locke, Frederick A. Emme Miss Anna Thompson. LF St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Salam Diesas cont.

of Chicago.

Funeral at 315 North Franklin-st., Friday, July in at 4 o'clock p. m. Friends of the deceased are invited. runeral at 318 North Franklin-st., Friday, July as 44 o'clock p. m. Friends of the deceased are invited. CUSHING—July 14, 1878, at Amboy, Ill., Henry 2. Cushing, aged 49 years.

CONWAY—The funeral of Capt. Thomas Conway, who died from sunstroke, occurred yearerlay from ill-nois Central Depot to Calvary Cemetery. The how was too decomposed to bermit of the being brough home. Deceased was 47 years did being brough home. Deceased was 47 years did being brough home. Deceased was 47 years did being brough home. Deceased was 47 years of the county sligo, Ireland, served with credit during the late War, and was an old citizen of Chicago.

EFF Eastern papers please copy.

CLEMENT—At his home is Adrian. Mich., July 18, after a long and paint'al illness, in the Soth year of his age. Ebenezer Clement, father of H. C. Glement, of Clement, Bane & Co., Austin Chement, of Clement & Co. DAVEN PORT—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Davenport will take place from 187 East of Mrs. Mary Davenport riages to Rossellla, at 10:200 h. m.,

GEANAHAN—On the 17th inst., at her residence. riages to Rosenill, at 10:30 a. m.

GRANAHAN—On the 17th inst., at her residence, No. 16 Bremer-st., Mary Granahan. beloved wife a Anthony Granahan.

Funeral July 19 by carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HOBBS—July 17. at his late residence, 220 Vinest, Samuel Hobbs. of Cherraey, England, aged 65 years. A kind husband and loving father.

Funeral services at Grant Piace M. E. Church, July 19, at 4 p. m.

19, at 4 p. m. McKAY – July 17, at 529 Wabash-ay., of Bright's disease, James Dempsey McKay, aged 31 years 5 montes and 7 days.

Funeral services at the house Sunday, the 21st inc. vited.

E. English papers please copy.

TRACEY—On the 17th inst., Mrs. Mary Tracey, and

50 years.
Funeral from the residence of her son, Patrick Tracey,
No. 25 Wess Eignteenth-st., on Friday, by cars to Cavary Cemetery.
GKANAHAN—July 17, at her late residence, year at
17 Bremer-st., Mary McCarthy, wife of Anthony Gran-Ary McCarthy, wife of Anthony Gran-ahan.
Funeral July 18 by carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cametery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited. LETZ—July 17. of sunstroke, Charles J. Lett. son of Frederick and Catherine Letz, in his Jist year. Funeral at the house, 111 Centre-av., Friday, July 18, at 9 o'clock. 19. at 9 o'clock.

CABBINE—At the residence of his parents, John infant son of John and Kate Carbine, aged 1 year.

Funeral Friday, July 19, at 10 a.m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.

New and Elegant Pianos and Organs. R. T. MARTIN, 285 & 287 State

R. T. MARTIN, 265 & 267 State-st.

CUTY WARRANTS, STATE SAVINGS, AND Fifortes, organs, or furniture. R. T. MARTIN, 26 and
287 State-st. SILVERWARE. THE SILVERWARE OF ROGERS BROS. MARY, being a stock taken in trade, now selling of at had price; buyers should look in as once; it will not be long. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

FURNITURE. WE ARE ABSOLUTELY SACRIFICING FURSI-ture of every description, having some special baryains just bought from a manufacture declaim business. Everything in the line reduced in price to such an extent as to make it desirable for buyen to buy at once. Id. T. MARTIN, 285 and 287 States.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FRANK T. JUNE WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at account to-day.

THE REV. DR. E. G. HIRSCH, OF LOUISVILLE.

Ky., member of the Milwaukee Convention a here on a visit, and will preach before the Sinal Corregation, Indiana-av., corner Twenty-first-s., Sanday at 10 o'clock a. m.

AUCTION SALES. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CHOICE PLANTS & GREENHOUSES Of EDGAR SANDERS, Esq., retiring from busines, AT AUCTION,
At his establishment, Lake View, FRIDAY MORNES,
July 19, at 10 o'clock. For particulars see catalogs

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Ancti REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

5ATURDAY, July 20, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.,
At 173 & 175 East Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctions.

Unclaimed Baggage,

For account of the St. Charles Hotel,
AT AUCTION,
saturday Morning, July 20, at 11 o'ciock at our miscooms, 173 & 175 fanadopa-st.
W. A. BUTTSISS, LONG & CO., Auctioners. ENTIRE FURNITURE & FURNISHISCS

CLUB HOUSE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, JULY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. IL.

No. 71 Monroe-st. We shall sell without reserve for cash, the entire renture, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpeta Part Furniture, Mantel Glasses, M. Top Sideboara, Tale of various kinds, Chamber Sets compice, Louise, Leather Covered Library Furniture, Lambrequia as Lace Curtains, Bining room Furniture, Crysial Chadeliers, Oldec Deaus, Richem Faraiture, 3 Fine Higher Proof Safes, with steel chests and committee the Cover. The whole comprising one of the best entite the city. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Anctioners.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

RECULAR WEEKLY SALE July 19, at 9:30 a. m. OUR USUAL FULL SHOWING. New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets,

Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c. JOHN C. WILMERDING,

AUCTION NOTICE. BY WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., 64 & 68 White-st., New York, TUESDAY, July 23, 1878, at 10 o'clock, on few months crouit, bills to be dated September 1, PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE

OF 6,000 CASES Blankets, Carriage Robes, Lap Robes, and Horse Blankets,

By order of Mesars, WHITTEMORE, PERT, POST & CO., the entire production to date of sale of its following milis: following mills:
CLINTON MILLS CO., NORWICH WOOLEN CO.,
WAUNEBECK CO., WINTHROP MILLS CO.,
Sample packages will be ready for examination by catalogue at our store, 34d & 348 Broadway, or Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 19th, 20th, and 22d July.
WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO.

By D. D. STARKE & CO.,

FRIDAY, July 19, at 10 a. m., the c House No. 195 West Adams-st., OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDER,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CAME
OF SHIPPING PILE CURE.

BARHAM'S PILE CURE INFALLIBLE.

CLOTI

VOLUME

Being MANU as well as RE are able to place

LARGE L AT VERY LO

We offer (COATS LINED T

For \$

\$1.00 400 WHITE All goods retaile wholesale

GOLDEN EA 136 & 138 M 144 &

PROPOS PROPO STATE COL

State of Illinois -- Exe OFFICE OF SECR

JAS. PROPOSALS

redging in Galena iti. M.